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Thursday, August 18, 1960
Sravana 27, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XLV, 1960/1882 (Saka)

[*August 16 to 26, 1960/Sravana 25 to Bhadra 4, 1882 (Saka)*]

ELEVENTH SESSION, 1960/1882 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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GMGIPND

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 18, 1960/Sravana 27, 1882 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fertilizer Plant in West Bengal

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*486. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 575 on the 1st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposals for setting up a Fertilizer Plant in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Government of India have agreed in principle to the proposal for establishing a fertilizer factory at Durgapur in West Bengal.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: If this scheme materialises, may I know to what extent it will meet the requirements of the country?

Shri Satish Chandra: The factory is being planned to meet the entire requirements of the State of West Bengal.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The Deputy Minister stated that the Government of India have agreed on principle.

Does it mean that the factory is going to be established or there is yet some doubt about it?

Shri Satish Chandra: The decision to set up this factory was taken by the West Bengal Government. They wrote to us and we have agreed to it in principle. They are negotiating with Japanese firms for technical collaboration and we are still awaiting application for licence under the Industrial Develoument and Regulation Act.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Has there been any discussion about the respective financial participation by the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal and if so, what is the decision?

Shri Satish Chandra: Discussions have taken place from time to time. The project will require about Rs. 20 crores, out of which the equity capital would be only Rs. 5 crores, which is being contributed by the West Bengal Government to the extent of 51 per cent., 49 per cent. may be contributed by the Japanese firms. The rest of the capital will be raised in the form of loans. We are told by the West Bengal Government that there is no difficulty about finances.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: What will be the quantity of production of urea and nitrophosphate?

Shri Satish Chandra: All these matters are under discussion. According to the preliminary estimate given to us by the West Bengal Government. urea would be about 100,000 tons and nitrophosphate about 60,000 tons.

Shri Goray: The Deputy Minister stated that on principle, they have agreed to have a fertiliser factory in West Bengal. Does it mean that they will have a factory in every State? Is that the principle?

Shri Satish Chandra: Steps to set up this factory are being taken on the

initiative of the West Bengal Government. We are trying to have as many fertiliser plants as possible; depending on the availability of raw materials, the effort is to have one factory at least in each major State.

श्री विभति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वैस्ट बंगाल सरकार के अलावा और भी किसी राज्य सरकार ने जैसे आंध्र आदि की सरकार ने फरटीलाइजर फैक्टरी के लिये मांग की है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : आंध्र प्रदेश की फरटीलाइजर फैक्टरी को बहुत दिन हुये मंजूर हो चुकी और उसके बारे में कई सवालों के जवाब भी यहां दिये जा चुके हैं, और भी बहुत से स्टेट्स में. . . . . .

श्री विभूति मिश्र : और किन स्टेट्स में. . . . . .

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : आसाम में फरटीलाइजर फैक्टरी लगाने का विचार है । एक राजस्थान में, एक मध्य प्रदेश में, उत्तर प्रदेश में लगाने का विचार है । ट्राम्बे में लग रही है । पंजाब, उड़ीसा और मद्रास में लग रही है । करीब करीब हर स्टेट में फरटीलाइजर फैक्टरी लगाने का विचार है ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: These factories are being established by the various States. May I know what would be the arrangement for the distribution of the products—whether they would be earmarked for a particular State or the distribution would be on an all-India basis according to the requirements?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member is aware that there is a fertiliser pool operated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. All the nitrogenous fertilisers produced in the country are handed over to the pool and distribution arrangements are made by the pool considering the haulage to be done. Of course, the factories are being dispersed all over the country and supplies will be made from the nearest source.

Flats in Vinay Marg

***487. Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that flats surrendered by Members of Parliament in Vinay Marg have been allotted to Government Officials;

(b) if so, whether while making such allotment any consideration was given to the seniority of the individual;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that some juniors in the list have also managed somehow to get the flats allotted to them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reason for making allotment to juniors in the list?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* appendix II, annexure No. 35.]

Shri A. M. Tariq: Since these flats have been allotted to some Government officials, may I know who looks after these flats, whether it is the Parliament works division or the CPWD?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The flats are looked after by the CPWD. General maintenance is done by the CPWD.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Regarding the furniture and other materials, who spends money on the furnishing of these flats? May I know whether it is the Parliament Works Division or is it done under the general pool by the CPWD?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as the flats allotted to officers are concerned, they are mostly unfurnished. If any officer requires any furniture, he can take it from the CPWD on payment of what is known as the extra furniture rent.

Mr. Speaker: What does it matter if the Parliament Works Division spends the money or the CPWD spends? It is all out of the Consolidated Fund of India. I do not see any purpose in this question.

प्रत्यर्पण सन्धि

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*४८८. श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री अगाड़ी :
श्री वोडयार :
श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाकिस्तान को जो प्रत्यर्पण संधि का प्रारूप भेजा गया था क्या उसके बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त हो गयी है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री सादत अली खां) : जी नहीं ।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: If this treaty comes into existence, will it have any retrospective effect?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Normally the question of extradition will apply to the future, not to the past. But all this depends surely on the terms of the treaty. If the terms are not agreed to, how can I say?

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if our country has Extradition Treaty with some other countries and if so, what are the names of those countries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir; with some countries.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The Parliamentary Secretary said that no reaction has yet been received. May I know whether the Prime Minister's attention has been drawn to a statement made by the President of Pakistan recently, in which he has severely criticised the Government of India for not accepting very friendly suggestions from Pakistan.....

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this? It is a general question.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: It arises because here is a specific instance where the Government of India sent the draft treaty to the Pakistan Government and the reaction of the Pakistan Government has not been received. How can the Government of Pakistan accuse the Government of India for not accepting friendly suggestion?

Mr. Speaker: This does not arise out of this question—every small detail. Next question.

Development of Hilly Regions of Punjab

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*489 **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 91 on the 12th February, 1960 and state the progress since made in the direction of appointing a Consultative Committee for the development of hilly regions of Punjab?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): Information has been requested from the State Government.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know when the Parliamentary Secretary will be able to lay the information on the Table of the House?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are reminding the State Governments and we

are expecting to hear from them shortly.

Mr. Speaker: After it is received, it will be given to the House.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, फरवरी में जब इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया गया था उस समय माननीय सभासचिव ने यह फरमाया था कि राज्य सरकार ने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब उन्होंने स्वीकार कर लिया है तो इस पर अमल करने में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : उन्होंने स्वीकार कर लिया है, लेकिन उनको देरी इसलिये हुई है कि वह तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने में लगे हुये हैं । उन्होंने कहा है कि वह शीघ्र ही कमेटी बना देंगे ।

श्री हेम राज : तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना को बनाने में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इस कमेटी का सहयोग लेना था । लेकिन जैसा कि अभी बताया गया, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी पंच वर्षीय योजना बना ली है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी सूरत में इस कंसलटेटिव कमेटी का सलाह मशविरा किस वक्त लिया जायेगा ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने में इस कमेटी का सलाह मशविरा लिया जायेगा । अभी तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने मोटी योजना बनायी है । अभी ब्यौरेवार योजना नहीं बनायी गयी है । इसलिये अन्दाजा है कि जब यह चीज उस स्तर पर जायेगी तो उनसे सलाह मशविरा लिया जायेगा ।

श्री हेम राज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह कह रही है कि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना तो वह बना चुकी है, अब उसके बाद पंजाब में कंसलटेटिव कमेटी बनायी जायेगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : वह ऐसा नहीं कह रहे हैं । हमारा अन्दाजा है कि जब तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई जाएगी तो उसमें उनका सहयोग लिया जाएगा, उनके सहयोग से वहां की स्थानीय परिस्थितियों का अध्ययन किया जाएगा और तब विवरण तैयार किया जायगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस क्षेत्र में अभी हाल में लाहौल व स्पिती घाटियों को मिला कर एक अलग जिला बना दिया गया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कंसलटेटिव कमेटी होगी यह उस क्षेत्र के लिये भी होगी या उस क्षेत्र के लिये एक अलग कमेटी बनाई जायेगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : किसी खास जिले के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं लेकिन पंजाब के पर्वतीय इलाके और उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय इलाके के लिये भी कमेटी होगी ।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the fact that there are other backward areas also in the Punjab, may I know whether there is any proposal to constitute such committees in those areas also?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This is only for the hilly area.

Tibetan Refugees

*490. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dalai Lama has asked the Government to allot the Tibetan refugee farming land or pastures for resettlement; and

(b) if so, whether Government have written anything to Dalai Lama in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have been in correspondence with the Dalai Lama on the subject of rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees in India. Enquiries are being made to locate land which may be available and suitable for Tibetan settlement.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Dalai Lama has personally asked for land for permanent settlement and, if so, in which portion of the country is it?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That has been replied to in the first part of the answer.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: In which part of the country is land being allotted?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We are making every possible effort to make suitable land available to the refugees but so far we have not been able to locate it except in a place called Bhalukpung where we hope to settle about 800 persons.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह जो तिब्बती शरणार्थी भारत देश में रह रहे हैं वे किन किन प्रांतों में हैं और कितनी कितनी उनकी संख्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे भारत में रह रहे हैं ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: 20,000 Tibetan refugees are in India. They are in Sikkim, NEFA area, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Ladakh and Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what steps the Government have so far taken to distinguish the genuine Tibetan refugees from the spurious ones and, if so....

An Hon. Member: Spurious ones?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, that is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter. People understand hon. Members' question.

Shri Hem Barua: And, if so, have Government drawn up any scheme for their rehabilitation? Besides allotting lands, do Government propose to employ them in road building work and other developmental work?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action. Are steps being taken to see that genuine refugees alone are allotted lands and not others?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is screening, but I do nit know what methods they are adopting. I understand that about 11,250 Tibetans are employed on road work and 400 in forest work. Then, 1000 are engaged in learning crafts and there are about 550 students. Besides, there are destitutes, infirms and widows. They are also being rehabilitated.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में तिब्बतियों को ऐसे स्थान दिये जा रहे ह जहां पर हिमाचलवासियों के चरागाह हैं (घासनियां) हैं और जब उनके पास इनको छोड़ते हैं तो उनको इसमें बहुत कष्ट हो रहा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : हमें तो इस की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है । मेरा मतलब यह है कि उनके कष्ट की सूचना हमें अभी तक नहीं मिली है ।

श्री पद्म देव : यदि यह दुरुस्त है तो क्या उन लोगों की तकलीफात को सामने रखते हुए उनके बसाने का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन जहां कष्ट हो उसको हटाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: May I know from the Prime Minister why we wrote to the Dalai Lama? What is his capacity in this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what is the capacity of Dalai Lama.

Mr. Speaker: He evidently wants to know why you write to him?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: He wants to know what is his *locus standi*?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: The Government are in correspondence with the Dalai Lama. Why are we writing to him? Who is he?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: First of all, the question itself was whether Dalai Lama had asked us to allot the refugees land. Secondly, we do treat the Dalai Lama as a person, who might advise us about these Tibetan refugees. We consult him from time to time and they themselves look up to him.

National Tribunal for Bank Employees

*491. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Tribunal set up for the bank employees including Reserve Bank and State Bank employees has recommended any interim relief;

(b) the amount recommended; and

(c) whether the same has been implemented by the Banks?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The National Tribunal was appointed some time in the month of May. Why has it taken so much time to decide amout the interim relief?

Shri Abid Ali: The Tribunal was appointed in March and, according to the notification, the Tribunal was authorised to decide the question of interim relief also. It is for the workers' representatives to ask for it and the Tribunal will decide it as it thinks proper.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any time limit has been fixed, asking the Tribunal which is sitting in Bombay to submit its final award?

Shri Abid Ali: That will not be legal to advise them or fix a time limit.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the answer of the hon. Minister it appears that the workers' representatives never asked for interim relief. May I know whether any request has been made by the representatives of the workers for interim relief?

Shri Abid Ali: We do not get the detailed proceedings from the Tribunal. In case the hon. Member wants this information he may table a question then it will be obtained.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister has stated that it will not be proper to ask the Tribunal to give its award within a prescribed time. May I remind him that under the Labour Appellate Tribunal Act all the appeals should be disposed of within six months? May I know whether the same date at least has been indicated by the Government to the Tribunal?

Shri Abid Ali: That Act has been repealed. This Tribunal has been appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is within the knowledge of the hon. Minister as to what work is being done by this Tribunal, because he does not know whether the employees have made any application or not? What progress has been made by them so far?

Shri Abid Ali: Substantial progress has been made by them. Both the parties have made written statements. Evidence has also been called for and the Tribunal had several sittings.

Export of Manganese Ore

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*493. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposals of the Standing Committee of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Mineral Ores about giving incentive to the export of manganese ore; and

(b) what steps are being taken to give such incentive and what decisions have been taken?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Government has already granted several incentives for the export of manganese ore. Recommendations received recently from the Standing Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in this connection are being considered.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What are those recommendations?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has made several recommendations saying that the quota system should be abolished, export policy should be announced for a very long period of time, say, ten years, the duty should be abolished, the railway rates should be reduced and so on. They are all being considered in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know by what date the decisions will be taken?

Shri Satish Chandra: Those recommendations have been received very recently. We have to go into them.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन कौन से देश को यह मैंगनीज ओर भेजा जाता है और किस देश में हमको ज्यादा कीमत मिलती है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : कीमत तो बाजार भाव के लिहाज से मिलती है। मैंगनीज ओर खाली हम ही भेजने वाले नहीं हैं और मुल्कों से भी मैंगनीज ओर जाता है। जो इंटरनेशनल प्राइस होती है उस पर यह बिकती है। हमारा मैंगनीज ओर खरीदने वाला सबसे बड़ा मुल्क यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमेरिका है। उसके बाद चैकोस्लोवाकिया, यूनाइटेड किंगडम और जापान दूसरे बड़े मुल्क हैं जिनमें काफी तादाद में मैंगनीज ओर बिकता है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कीमत के बारे में

Mr. Speaker: Price in the world market depends on the quantity of export.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What is the amount of manganese ore which was exported during the last six months? What is the amount of manganese ore lying without being exported in the different ports?

Shri Satish Chandra: The manganese ore exported from January to April—I have got the figures for four months—is about 3,06,000 tons.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that large quantities of manganese ore are lying in the different ports and also in the pit heads because of transport bottleneck?

Shri Satish Chandra: Every possible effort is being made to export the maximum quantity of manganese ore. The State Trading Corporation has entered into a contract for the export of 12 lakh tons of manganese ore during the next quota period.

Shri Joachim Alva: The Belgaum-Karwar area suffers both from the lack of port and railway facilities. Will Government pay special attention to this area? Will Government also grant it more facilities than are given to the areas where railway facilities are available in plenty?

Shri Satish Chandra: This matter has been constantly under consideration. We are trying to utilise the maximum capacity available for the export of manganese ore. In connection with export of both iron ore and manganese ore suitable steps are being contemplated during the Third Five Year Plan period for increasing the line capacity and for constructing new lines in those areas.

Shri Heda: The hon. Deputy Minister has referred to the several concessions

already granted to exporters. What are these?

Shri Satish Chandra: The export duty was completely abolished some time ago. Labour welfare cess which was to be imposed has been withheld. Priority in railway movement has been upgraded—It was 'E' which has now been made 'D'. Arrangements are being made to sell as much manganese ore as possible through link transactions. There are many steps which have been taken from time to time.

Manufacture of Agricultural Tractors

*494. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh
Shri Ajit Singh:
Shri Khimji:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Achar:
Shri Jina Chandran:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 638 on the 4th March, 1960 and state the further progress made in connection with the manufacture of agricultural tractors?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

M|s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay, and M|s. Goodearth Company, New Delhi, the two firms who were licensed under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 in 1959 for the manufacture of David Brown and Eicher tractors (agricultural) respectively, are likely to go into production very shortly.

In order to meet the expected demand for agricultural tractors during the third Five-Year Plan, additional licences have been granted under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951 in June 1960 as under:—

Name of the firm	Make & size of tractor	Annual capacity
		Nos.
M/s. Amalgamations Pvt. Ltd. (Madras).	'Ferguson' 28·4 DBHP	3000
	above 35 DBHP	
M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., (Bombay)	'David Brown' 20-30 DBHP	1500
	above 35 DBHP	750
M/s. Tractors & Bulldozers (P) Ltd. (Baroda).	'Zetor' 42 DBHP	1000

Shri D. C. Sharma: What arrangements are Government going to make for the distribution of these tractors? Will they be better than the arrangements for automobiles which are going into the black market?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as tractors are concerned, as the statement shows, we have already approved capacity somewhat in excess of what the estimated needs are. So we do not expect scarcity as soon as production starts.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On what basis will the prices of these tractors be determined? Will price control be in the hands of the Ministry or in the hands of manufacturer or in the hands of both?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is too early to anticipate. Actually the cost of production will have to be worked out by some competent cost accountants or even by the Tariff Commission. For the present that would not arise. We do expect that they will be comparable to international prices.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the production potential of the ordnance factories is being availed of for the manufacture of tractors and, if so, to what extent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The ordnance factories, as the House knows, do have a programme but it is more confined to the heavier varieties, what is called,

earthmoving equipment for dams and reservoirs and things like that. These are more in the agricultural sector with 50 draw bar horse power and less.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that these manufacturers of tractors are already taking money from the people saying that they will supply tractors even though they may not be able to supply them for one or two years?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not a fact, at least not to our knowledge. If the hon. Member has come to know any of the facts I would like to have them.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that in order to meet the expected demand for agricultural tractors during the Third Five Year Plan additional licences have been granted. May I know whether by setting up these factories India will be self-sufficient in this regard?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly what I said. In all these matters the estimate, of course, could not be taken as completely correct but our assessment, that is, by a study group, was of 10,000 numbers a year. We have licensed more than 12,000 numbers. But if the country needs more by that time certainly we will have to arrange for more production either by expansion of these units or perhaps by licensing more.

Shri Achar: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that for the spare parts very high price is being demanded by foreign firms? Is Government aware of this fact and can anything be done in the matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. Member must have seen in the Red Book, very liberal licensing as far as spare parts of tractors are concerned is permitted. But it is true that in the past large varieties of tractors of all odd types from different parts of the world were coming in. Therefore owners of some rare or out-of-date varieties or of varieties which have gone out of commission in other countries do find these hardships. But the House will be pleased to known that ancillary and small-scale industries manufacturing these spare parts are coming up so fast that on the whole the situation is not very unsatisfactory.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether these manufacturing companies are also asked to produce small tractors which could be used for plying in compact rural areas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. If the hon. Member looks up the statement, he will find that from the light type to the most heavy draw bar horse power type of tractor has been provided in the production programme.

Shri Joachim Alva: How does Government respect its own resolution of not permitting concentration of monopolistic nature of industries on the one hand when on the other hand they have given to Messrs. Mahindra and Mahindra very liberal foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 10 crores for the manufacture of jeeps who have not succeeded in manufacturing a single cent. per cent. indigenous jeep?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am coming to the point. Why does Government give this facility of one more industry to this firm when it can pass it on to single owning industrial entrepreneurs.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As a matter of fact, it is more of diversification of existing automobile manufacture and not so much of concentration because in order to make it cheap and worth while, larger volume of production for allied items has got to be developed.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What will be the minimum and maximum cost of tractor manufacture in India? Will all parts of the tractor be manufactured here in India or will they be imported from outside?

Shri Manubhai Shah: To take the latter part of the question first, the basic policy of industrial development has been that nothing will be allowed to be merely assembled in this country. Within three years or so the product must be practically hundred per cent. indigenous. Therefore there is no question of components in large quantities coming in from outside. Regarding the cost of production, as I had said in the earlier answer it will have to be costed out when production starts.

Shri Sonavane: Will it be within the reach of the poor agriculturists?

Mr. Speaker: All agriculturists are poor. Next question.

European Common Market

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*495. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the implications of the proposed European Common Market plan in so far as it affects our trade with countries which come under the plan; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to see that our export trade with these countries is not adversely affected by the plan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Direct representations have been made to the Six member states of the European Economic Community. Consultations and discussions have also been held in the GATT with a view to securing liberal facilities for the entry of Indian goods into the European Common Market. The Government of India also intend to participate in the GATT tariff negotiations beginning September, 1960 to seek a reduction of European tariffs on Indian goods.

Shri Kodiyan: Which are the commodities that will be affected due to this European Common Market? What is the expected decline in our export of goods and what is the value of export earnings that we may lose on account of this?

Shri Kanungo: So far during the first phase of tariff reductions in the Common Market our trade has not been affected specifically on those conditions. The second phase has started and we have to assess it after a while. There are about 40 major items of export to those countries with varying rates of tariff in the different countries. When all the phases are completed, that is, when they have dismantled their tariff barriers between themselves, the anticipation of the Common Market protagonists are that the volume of trade may increase whereas our apprehensions are that it may affect our trade to a certain extent. But this can be assessed only after a while.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Minister has said that certain consultations have been held. May I know whether as a result of those consultations any assurance was given to the Government that our products which are exported to those countries will not generally suffer?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, actual tariff negotiations will begin in September, 1960. That is the point when we have got to see whether we can get any tariff concessions. Also, if we ask for tariff concessions we will have to give tariff concessions. It is a matter of negotiation.

Shri Kasliwal: Is it not a fact that a senior official of the Commerce and Industry Ministry was sent to negotiate with these six countries and, if so, what is the report he has made in this connection?

Shri Kanungo: No. A delegation including government officials went out for exploring the possibility of increasing our export trade. They

were not expected to negotiate on the tariffs. Incidentally they met the authorities of the European Common Market and they had informal discussions about it.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether Government of their own have made any assessment of the position as regards the effects of this reduction of tariffs on our exports?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, the first phase of the Common Market has not affected our trade specifically because of tariffs.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that U.K. proposes to be a member of this European Common Market plan, may I know whether the Imperial Preferences which U.K. generally grants to Commonwealth countries are considered sufficient by our Government to meet our demand for a market abroad, and whether this possibility was considered or not?

Shri Kanungo: I suppose the hon. Member is referring to what is called the EFTA, the European Free Trade Area. Well, that has not come into operation yet. When it comes into operation, then the treaty of 1939, where there were some preferences in U.K. for India, will have to be altered; and the negotiations for that are provided in the treaty. But it is yet too early to assess the effects of that.

Shri Hem Barua: I mean only this. U.K. proposes to join the European Common Market plan, and forty Members of the British Parliament have demanded it. We have certain advantages with U.K. so far as the market is concerned, and that is because of the Imperial Preferences granted by U.K. to the Commonwealth countries, including India. Therefore, I want to know, when U.K. joins the European Common Market plan, whether these Imperial Preferences granted by U.K. to the Commonwealth countries are considered sufficient by our Government, as against the European Common Market, because that is going to narrow down our foreign market.

Shri Kanungo: U.K. has not joined the European Common Market. In fact, they have set up another combination of States which are commonly called the EFTA States. If they do enter into arrangements or join the European Common Market, then we will certainly ask for the revision of the Treaty of 1939.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether the study conducted by the Government is based on the assumption that the European Common Market and the Free Trade Area will be two separate competing entities or there will be close collaboration between these two, that is the Common Market and the Free Trade Area? In that case . . .

Mr. Speaker: Why "in that case"? I will not allow two questions. Only one question. It may be answered.

Shri Kanungo: As a matter of fact, there are two entities today, one the Common Market which has passed over the first stage and is getting into the second stage; and the other the Free Trade Area which is in the preliminary stages. What arrangement the Free Trade Area will have with the European Common Market we do not know yet. Our studies at the moment are based upon the two trading groups.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether Government has raised any objection to British participation in this Common Market?

Mr. Speaker: He said "no".

Shri Kanungo: We cannot object to what any other country does. But certainly if . . .

Shri Kodiyan: If it affects us adversely.

Shri Kanungo: . . if it affects us, then we have a right to consultation on the revision of the 1939 Treaty.

Replanting of Rubber

*496. **Shri Punnoose:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy for replanting of rubber has been enhanced in recent years; and

(b) whether Government have accorded approval to the recommendation of the Rubber Board in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Rubber Board are under consideration.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the details of the recommendation made by the Rubber Board?

Shri Kanungo: Well, roughly, the Rubber Board has recommended the increment of the subsidy allowed for replantation.

Shri Maniyangadan: How long is it since the recommendation of the Rubber Board has been forwarded to Government?

Shri Kanungo: The recommendation has been there for a long time, certainly. But we have to consider that in the light of the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Jinachandran: May I know whether there is any proposal from the Rubber Board for loans to be given to planters to start new plantations?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, there is a proposal, which is a very new idea, and we are considering it.

Shri Jinachandran: What is the amount they have recommended?

Shri Kanungo: The recommendation is that it should be more than a thousand rupees, I suppose.

Shri Punnoose: What is the rate of subsidy obtaining at present and what is the one recommended by the Rubber Board?

Shri Kanungo: For replantation? The present rate is from Rs. 240—250 to Rs. 400, and the recommendation is that it should go up to Rs. 1,000.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether the Government has any target for replantation and whether it has been reached; that is, that annually so much acreage should be replanted and whether that programme has been complied with?

Shri Kanungo: The target was more than 52,000 acres. The achievement has been roughly about 8,000 acres. And it is explainable in the sense that the scheme is just gathering momentum.

Shri Punnoose: Are Government aware of the fact that June-July-August is the planting season and that keeping this file in this stalemate gets the whole plan stranded.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I might inform the House that a decision will be taken, I hope, within this week.

Provident Fund

*497. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that the Provident Fund Rules require modification in regard to their application to contractor's labour in mines and especially the definition of "manufacturing process"; and

(b) whether it is a fact that large numbers of workers are exempted from benefits of Provident Fund Act and rules because of this defect?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that in the mining process, especially in iron ore and other mines, there is actually no manufacturing which takes place at the mining site and it has to be manufactured in the mills, and therefore large numbers of workers, thousands of them, are left out of the purview of the provident fund scheme, because almost all of them are contractual labour, may I know whether Government wants to provide these benefits to the workers, the majority of whom are contract labour in mines?

Shri L. N. Mishra: So far as large numbers of workers being involved here is concerned, it is not a fact. In the mining areas about 19,000 workers are employed under contractors. Out of that number 11,000 are eligible for this benefit. Out of the 11,000, 10,000 are covered already. Therefore it is a question only of about 10 to 12 per cent being not covered. It is a fact that there are some excluded labour who are not having the benefit of this scheme. Government is thinking of amending the provisions of the scheme for this purpose. But one concern, namely the Sone Valley Portland Cement Company has filed a write petition in the Patna High Court, and we are waiting for a decision of the High Court on that.

Sino-Indian Border Dispute

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*498. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri B. C. Kamble:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the progress made so far in the compilation of points of agreements and disagreements between the Indian and Chinese officials on the Sino-Indian border dispute?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): After their meeting on the 25th July, 1960 the official Indian delegation concluded their discussions in Peking. During the discussions during which 18 meetings were held, the officials completed consideration of item one of the agenda i.e., location and natural features of the boundary as claimed by the two governments; further, in the last few meetings, the officials also commenced with the consideration of item two of the agenda *i.e.*, the basis of the boundary alignments in treaties and agreements, tradition and custom. The discussions will be resumed in Delhi in the middle of August.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the talks are going on according to the schedule and, if so, when the report will be available to this House?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not know if the report will ever be available to this House. Such reports are not normally placed before Parliament; no doubt a summary of the report may be—or may be the whole of it, I cannot say now. But according to the decision arrived at when Premier Chou En-lai was here, the report should be ready by the end of September.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if only these two items are going to be discussed at the official level or there are other items also waiting for discussion?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The whole purpose of this meeting is to examine

the factual data available—various kinds of facts. It is only a question of dividing them up into compartments to examine them. The main point is item I, to examine factual data, whether papers, documents, maps, records, etc. These officials, obviously, are not going in for oral evidence. It is all documents, examination of papers, documents, and records. It is not open to them to decide anything. They merely record after examination of documents, etc., that have come in. May be, I do not know, may be, they may give their impression on the value of the documents.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया कि डाकूमेंट्स की जांच हो रही है तो जो भारत का दावा है कि चाइना के साथ हिन्दुस्तान की जो सरहद है और उसमें जो हिन्दुस्तान की प्राकृतिक सरहद है उसके बारे में किस मात्रा में या किस हद तक चाइनीज़ ग्राफिशियल्स ने रजामन्दी जाहिर की है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : किस हद तक रजामन्दी जाहिर की है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । इस वक्त तक जो बातें हुई हैं उनकी निस्बत मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता । रजामन्दी जाहिर करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है, न उनकी तरफ से और न हमारी तरफ से । कागजात की जांच हो रही है । उनके बारे में कहा जा सकता है कि ये जाली हैं गलत हैं, या किसी बाहरी आदमी ने उनको बनाया है जिसको मालूम नहीं था । तो इस तरह की बहसें होती होंगी । जो अपनी अपनी गवर्नमेंट की मांगें हैं उनको तो कोई इन बातों में नहीं छोड़ने वाला है । बातों में तो मांगों को छोड़ना नहीं हो सकता, न इधर से, न उधर से । महज़ कागजात को देख कर उनका वजन किया जाता है ।

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that our dispute with China is confined to certain sectors only, may I know now is it that data regarding the entire border are being investigated and discussed by these officials?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The actual dispute does not refer to the entire border. But, it does refer to points in the entire border, here and there, points. If the hon. Member will read the various papers that are published in the White Papers, broadly, it is divided into three areas, the eastern, middle and western or northern. It is an odd area. In the eastern and western, it covers large areas of territory. In the middle area, there are specific points covered. In that sense, one has to look at more or less the whole of it. May be there are bits here and there. But, that would not be particularly helpful.

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know whether in these discussions maps were used and if so, whether the Government will, for the use of the Members, exhibit these maps in the Library with necessary data in support of the claim made by China and India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Some maps have been put in the Parliament Library. But, these are maps in old books, old maps, may be obtained from distant countries—originals. Sometimes, there are no duplicates even. Sometime, if possible, they may be displayed; certainly.

Shri Supakar: Even during the pendency of these talks, there have been incursions of the Chinese into our territory. I want to know specifically whether the point at which incursion took place is a subject matter of these talks.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not that exact point. The hon. Member might remember that the Chinese claim is a very big one in the North-east, N.E.F.A. area. It includes hundreds of such points, over the whole area. That particular point is not mentioned.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्योंकि चीन वाले कुछ ऐसे स्थानों पर भी अपना दावा

करते हैं जो अब तक हमारे यहां रहे हैं, ऐसी हालत में क्या हमारे भी कुछ ऐसे स्थान हैं जिन पर उन का कब्जा रहा है, लेकिन जिन के बारे में हमारे पुराने ग्रन्थों से मालूम होता है कि वह हमारे स्थान थे, जैसे मानसरोवर, कैलाश आदि स्थान हैं । क्या उन पर हमारा भी दावा पेश हुआ है और क्या यह कहा जाता है कि ये हमारे स्थान हैं और यह हमको भी लौटाए जाने चाहिएं?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : उन पुराने ग्रन्थों में कोई माकूल नक्शे नहीं हैं ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या हमारा कोई दावा इस सम्बन्ध में चीन के सामने है, जैसा कि वे दावा करते हैं कि कुछ स्थान उनके हैं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं ।

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the latest Chinese incursion in the N.E.F.A. area in violation of the understanding that neither party would send out patrols and in view of the reported large concentration of Chinese troops and their intensified activities across our border, may I know if any useful purpose is served by pursuing these talks at the official level except wasting time?

Mr. Speaker: It is an opinion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think the two have any real connection. They are independent avenues. So far as the recent Chinese incursion is concerned, as I have said previously, we consider it very deplorable and we have protested to the Chinese Government. We have received no reply yet. But, I should like to make one correction. There was no agreement not to send out patrols by either party. In fact, we were not prepared to agree to that ourselves. Of course, the agreement was not to do anything which might bring about conflict. That, of course, is a rather vague phrase. In that sense one should not send patrols in an area which might bring about conflict. We were not prepared to accept that we should not send out patrols and therefore, we did not agree to it. We did agree that we will try to avoid conflicts. So that, that point does not arise. Here, admittedly, at aeast according to our information, a group of Chinese persons from 20 to 25 came through forest paths, grazier paths, etc., about four miles and rapidly went away when they were found out. We have protested about it. But, that has so relation to these talks.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Quite apart from the summary that the Prime Minister says he may give Parliament in due course, may we know when the Government will provide Parliament with a fairly comprehensive White Paper so that we may be fully conversant with our claims and the counter-claims that are being made, because, at the present moment, things are very vague?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes. When I said summary, I really do not know what I will be in a position to give, because, I have no idea of what the report would be like; I cannot say. The conclusions of the report will, of course, be placed before the House: not the details of the papers, this and that. We have been keeping Parliament informed by fairly comprehensive White Papers on the subject. Many of the materials are in the White Papers already. The additional material, when the time comes, will certainly be placed before the House.

Many Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed so many questions. Shri Goray.

Shri Goray: I would like to know what exactly is the scope of the work of this Committee. When we read the papers we find that certain territories are being claimed by us and our claim is being refuted by China. What is it that this team is going to do? I want to know whether it is going to examine our claim or whether it is going to evolve some formula by which this claim can be ascertained.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member's question is rather odd. We have discussed this matter and I have just two minutes ago explained this fully.

Shri Mahanty: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Rami Reddy.

Prices of Yarn

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*499. { **Shri Rami Reddy:** / **Shri Jinachandran:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of yarn have gone up very high;

(b) whether Government is considering the desirability of banning export of yarn to foreign countries; and

(c) the quantity and value of yarn exported during the last 4 years (year-wise) and during the period from the 1st January to 31st July, 1960?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The prices of yarn have gone up by about 30 to 40 per cent., and as a result, Indian yarns are not competitive in foreign markets. The need for banning export of yarn has therefore not yet arisen.

(c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The quantity and value of yarn exported during the last 4 years from India are as follows:

Year	Quantity (In Million Lbs.)	Value (In Million Rs.)
1956	12·11	25.00
1957	17.30	33.98
1958	32·19	61.73
1959	25.41	48.30
1960 (Provisional) (January-April)	6·70	15.18

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether the handloom weavers are finding it very hard to secure yarn because prices have sky-rocketted? What are the steps taken by the Government to bring down the prices?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. I have mentioned that the prices have gone high, and the step we have taken is that large quantities of cotton are being imported, which will result in larger production of yarn and bringing down prices. Apart from that, the South Indian Millowners' Association have agreed that they will supply at reasonable prices yarn to the co-operatives, and also that they will set up a chain of direct distribution centres which will supply yarn to weavers outside the co-operatives.

Shri Rami Reddy: The Minister just now said that the South Indian Millowners' Association have agreed to bring down the prices to a reasonable level. May I know what is the reasonable price in the view of the Government?

Shri Kanungo: It will differ from count to count. Roughly I would say that on the 20s, a reasonable advance in price from the 1959 level would be round about 20 per cent.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister stated that the price of yarn has gone up from 30 to 40 per cent. Is it not a fact that the price of yarn of 20 to 26 counts has gone up by more than 50 per cent; if so, will Government request the South Indian Millowners' Association to supply the handloom weavers this coarse variety of yarn, not at an increase of 20 per cent. but at a much lower price, as that will not give relief to them?

Shri Kanungo: I have said already that according to our reports, the maximum price rise is about 40 per cent. Maybe there is a higher rise in some places. The highest rise is in the counts round about 20 which is in greatest demand. As I have said, the South Indian Millowners' Association have agreed to set up a direct

distribution line, and at prices which are reasonable. I have also indicated that rise in prices on the 1959 level would be justified to the extent of about 20 per cent.

Shri Jinachandran: In view of the shortage of yarn, will Government consider starting new spinning mills in the private and co-operative sector?

Shri Kanungo: That depends upon the target of spindlage which is available.

Shri Sonavane: By what time will the prices of yarn be brought down as a result of the measures taken by the Millowners' Association as stated by the hon- Minister? Is it a fact that prices of yarn have shot up locally on account of cornering of stocks?

Shri Kanungo: In fact, in certain counts, prices have already come down, and I suppose a larger impact of the reduction of prices will be felt in the course of two weeks.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Is Government aware of the large-scale unemployment taking place in the handloom sector because of the steep rise in prices? What steps are Government taking immediately to see that weavers get yarn at cheap rates?

Shri Kanungo: I nave already stated the precise manner in which yarn will be made available. As regards the question of large-scale unemployment, I would say that judging from the production figures there is not much of unemployment compared to 1959.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that prices of yarn have risen, may I know whether Government propose to enforce ceiling prices on indigenous cotton by requisitioning supplies at maximum prices?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. We are not doing that at present. We are taking steps to control supply of indigenous cotton of the next crop. Apart from that, we have a programme of massive import of cotton, the results of which will be discernible in about two months time.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the Commerce and Industries Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, made a statement to this effect very recently that the Government propose to enforce ceiling prices on indigenous cotton by requisitioning supplies at the maximum price?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. What was stated was that the ceiling on cotton prices has not been altered. It has been kept at the stage at which it was before. The question of requisitioning did not come up.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): There is already a floor and a ceiling, and I have merely said that the ceiling would not be raised. The ceiling will remain the same, that is what I had stated. I had also said that in case it was found necessary, we might requisition cotton in order to make an equitable distribution and adequate supply to the mills.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Is Government satisfied with the present announcement of reduction in yarn prices that the Millowners' Federation have made? Even with this reduction, the prices are much higher than those of last year. Is Government prepared to compare the rise in yarn and food prices?

Shri Kanungo: We are not satisfied with the statements or announcements. We have to watch the results in the markets. The reduction announced I think is reasonable, but we will have to watch and see that the prices are effective at the retail end.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Is Government satisfied with the announced reduction, or do they consider that the prices after the reduction are still higher?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Member will remember that I had said

in this House that I did not feel satisfied with the reduction of 10 per cent announced by the Millowners' Federation. They have recently announced other reductions. I must say that we are still studying it. In fact, their proposals are fairly complicated, and I would like to study them further before expressing any opinion.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि दस फीसदी घटेगी । उस के बाद बाजार में अगर देखें तो खादी के कपड़े के दाम बढ़ गये हैं और गरीबों को कपड़ा खरीदना मुश्किल हो गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार कोई जबर्दस्त कदम उठायेगी कि कपड़े और खादी की कीमत घटे ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक दस फीसदी घटाने की बात है वह तो घटी ही है । अलबत्ता मेरे कहने के बाद यह ऐलान उन्होंने किया है कि वह उस को और घटायेंगे और उन्होंने अलग अलग कपड़ों की क्वालिटी के हिसाब से दाम घटाये हैं । मैं ने यह कहा और मैं खैर इसको स्वीकार नहीं करता हूं कि उस के बाद पिछले पांच, छै दिन के अन्दर दाम बढ़े हैं लेकिन मैं ने यह कहा कि जो उन्होंने अब ऐलान किया है उस पर मैं अपनी राय अभी जाहिर करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं जब तक कि मैं उसे पूरी तरह से देख न लूं क्योंकि मुझे इतमीनान होना चाहिए कि जो उन्होंने घटाया है वह दरअसल १० फीसदी से ज्यादा है ।

Trade Agreement with Indonesia

***500. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for the renewal of trade agreement with Indonesia as the same has expired on the 30th June, 1960; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The question of revision of the Trade Agreement has been taken up with the Indonesian Government and is being actively pursued.

Shri Pangarkar: Is it a fact that Indian trade with Indonesia declined during 1959; if so, what is the reason?

Shri Satish Chandra: There was a sudden decline in 1957. As far as 1959 is concerned, the trade was more than in the previous year.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

State Trading Corporation

***492. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the criterion for selection of Commodities for trading adopted by the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): A commodity is selected for trading by the State Trading Corporation when it is considered that such trading by a large organisation on a bulk basis as for promotional purposes is advantageous, *e.g.*, better foreign exchange earnings in respect of exports and stabilisation of internal prices and/or assured supplies of essential raw materials to actual users.

Transistor Radio Sets

***501. { Shri Supakar: / Shri P. K. Deo:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to manufacture transistor radio sets in our country from next year;

(b) if so, what percentage of components will have to be imported and the average annual expenditure of foreign exchange likely to be involved; and

(c) whether the transistor equipments manufactured in Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore will also suply components of such radio sets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is estimated that cost of imported content in a transistor radio set will be upto 25 to 30 per cent. of its ex-factory price and the average annual expenditure of foreign exchange in this regard is likely to be Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 lakhs out of a total allocation of about Rs. 1 crore incurred for the radio receiver manufacturing industry at present.

(c) Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore are not manufacturing components for such radio sets at present but they are going to manufacture radio valves and tubes.

Accommodation for Industrial Workers

*502. **Shri Assar:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to permit construction of hostels for non-family industrial workers under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. The decision was communicated to the State Governments on the 29th February, 1960.

(b) A note on hostel type accommodation for housing non-family industrial workers is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 36].

Export of Mica

*503. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mica Export Promotion Council has recommended to the Government of India for banning shipment of mica on consignment basis and allowing shipment only against letters of credit; and

(b) if so, Government decisions thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to conflicting opinions on the subject, the Mica Export Promotion Council was asked to ascertain the views of the various Associations representing Mica export trade.

गैर-सरकारी चलचित्र निर्माताओं को सहायता

*५०४. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री र० चं० व्यास :
श्री दीनबन्धु परमार :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उन गैर-सरकारी निर्माताओं को जो गांधीवादी सिद्धांतों जैसे हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता, अस्पृश्यता निवारण, अहिंसा आदि पर आधारित चलचित्र तैयार करते हैं, कोई सहायता देती है ; और

(ख) यह सहायता किस रूप में दी जाती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) और (ख). इस समय सरकार के सामने कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत निर्माताओं को गांधी जी के सिद्धांतों पर फिल्में बनाने के लिये मदद दी जाए । एक दो विशेष फिल्मों को छोड़ कर चलचित्र (Feature films)

तैयार करने के लिये सरकार निर्माताओं को कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दे रही है ।

अलबत्ता, सरकार विचार कर रही है कि छूआ-छूत दूर करने के लिये फिल्मों का उपयोग क्योंकर किया जाय। छूआ-छूत के विषय में एक चलचित्र (Feature film) बनाने के लिये हम ऋण के रूप में सहायता दे रहे हैं। इस विषय पर कुछ छोटी फिल्में बनाये जाने का भी विचार हमारे सामने है। अगर यह तय कर किया गया कि ऐसी फिल्में बनाई जायें तो निर्माताओं की मुनासिब सहायता की जायेगी ।

"Carry-over" Investment from Second Five Year Plan

*505. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the break-up of the estimated carry-over investment from the Second to the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The total investment on projects under execution at the end of the Second Plan remaining to be undertaken mainly during the Third Plan is estimated at Rs. 1800 crores. This includes about Rs. 800 crores under industries and transport and about Rs. 700 crores under irrigation and power.

Exodus of Pakistanis to India

*506. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exodus of Pakistanis from West Pakistan to India has greatly increased in recent months; and

(b) if so, the causes of the same?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) By "exodus" the Hon. Member presumably refers to the recent increase in visits from West Pakistan and not to migration from there. Visitors from West Pakistan to India have considerably increased during the past year.

(b) One of the reasons is the liberal visa policy we are pursuing in our desire to improve understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Annual Conferences in Srinagar during Summer

*507. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instruction was issued to all the Ministries and Chief Ministers for not holding Annual Conferences in Srinagar during summer; and

(b) if so, whether any conference was cancelled after the issue of this instruction?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister wrote a letter in June last to the Ministers of the Central Government and to Chief Ministers of State Governments that the holding of big conferences in the Jammu and Kashmir State involved a heavy burden on the Government of that State. He suggested, therefore, that such conferences should normally not be held in that State. As a result of this, it was decided that two conferences which were to have been held at Srinagar would be held in Delhi and Bombay instead.

Outer Seven Scheme of the European Countries

*508. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.K. Government has decided to participate in the Outer Seven Scheme of the European Countries; and

(b) if so, what are the safeguards for Indian goods and details of the safeguards?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In giving our consent to the United Kingdom's request for adjustment of their commitments regarding tariff preference to Indian products, we had attached certain conditions which we considered necessary to safeguard 'India's essential commercial interests. In particular we stressed that the elemination of the contractual preferences should not involve the levy of duty on Indian goods at a rate higher than at present applicable, and also that Indian goods are not placed at a disadvantage in relation to goods from the European Free Trade Area.

The effects of India's exports to the United Kingdom will be kept under constant review, and we have kept ourselves free to take up the question of compensation at a later stage, if any actual damage is caused.

Training-cum-Production Centre for Artistic Handicrafts

*509. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Handicraft Development Corporation of India has decided to set up a training-*cum*-production centre for artistic handicrafts; and

(b) if so, when and where this will be set up and under whose instance this will be set up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). On the recommendation of a French Expert, the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Lt. have decided to set up a training-*cum*-production centre for artistic handbags in Delhi. The Centre will start functioning as soon as preliminary arrangements, such as the import of requisite machinery, etc. have been completed.

Production of Vitamin 'C'

*510. **Shri Parulekar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence has been granted to M|s. Sarabhai Chemicals Ltd., for producing 60 tons of Vitamin 'C' in collaboration with E. Merck & Co.;

(b) the total present consumption of Vitamin 'C' in the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that production of Vitamin 'C' was included in the original project report of Soviet Union; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for excluding its production from the Soviet Drug Project and granting a licence for its production to M|s. Sarabhai Chemicals Ltd.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri **Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Besides this scheme one more scheme for Vitamin C for Hyderabad was also approved and two more schemes for Vitamin C are under consideration. Also National Chemical Laboratories had developed a process for manufacture of Vitamin C and M|s. Hindustan Antibiotics are considering manufacture of Vitamin C by this process developed by National Chemical Laboratories. The present consumption of Vitamin C in the

country is estimated at 55 to 60 tons per annum.

In the preliminary report of the first team of Soviet Experts in early 1956, a capacity of 50 tons per annum of Vitamin C had been included. But in the report of the second team in October, 1958 due to developments in the field of pharmaceuticals in the country, along with some other items, this item of Vitamin C was not included in their report.

Government licensed M|s. Sarabhai Chemicals for manufacture of Vitamin 'C' in the usual course of licensing under the Industries Act just as two schemes for Vitamin C, one for Hyderabad and another for Khopoli were approved and two more schemes for the manufacture of this item are under consideration of Government.

Solvent Extraction Plants

*511. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and capacity of Solvent Extraction Plants that are working in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that vegetable oils so extracted by the process are injurious for edible purposes;

(c) whether Government are aware that vegetable oils extracted by solvent process are being consumed by Vanaspati manufacturers; and

(d) if so, whether any action is contemplated in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) (i) Number of plants in production—26.

(ii) Total installed capacity is 4,15,500 tons in terms of oil cake per annum.

(b) The Central Committee for Food Standards set up under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have expressed the opinion that solvent extracted oil should not be permitted for human consumption in any form other than the manufacture of vanaspati, refined and deodorised oil.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

चीनियों द्वारा गिरफ्तार किए गए भारतीय

*५१२. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :**
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री आसर :
श्रीमती इला पाल चौधरी :
श्री प्र० ग० देव :
श्री सैं० अ० मेहदी :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री के लद्दाख के दौरे के समय चीनियों ने २ जुलाई १९६० को दो भारतीय गिरफ्तार कर लिए थे ;

(ख) उन्हें गिरफ्तार करने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) चीनियों ने कितने दिन तक इन भारतीयों को अपनी हिरासत में रखा और उनके साथ कैसा बर्ताव किया गया ;

(घ) क्या चीनियों ने इन लोगों के बयान ले कर इन्हें रिहा कर दिया ; और

(ङ) क्या वे भारतीय अब भारत लौट आये हैं ?

वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) से (ङ). जुलाई के शुरू में चीन के विदेश कार्यालय ने पीकिंग में हमारे राजदूतावास को सूचित किया था कि २ जुलाई को तीन घोड़े और उन के पीछे पीछे दो भारतीय

व्यक्ति चूसुल की तरफ से चीनी प्रदेश में घुस आए और जब इन व्यक्तियों ने यह मान लिया कि वे चीनी प्रदेश में गलती से घुस गए थे और इस संबंध में बयानों पर हस्ताक्षर भी कर दिए तब उन्हें उनके घोड़ों सहित उसी दिन वापस चला जाने दिया गया । पूछताछ करने के बाद, भारत सरकार को यह संतोष है कि उसका कोई भी कर्मचारी इस घटना में नहीं था । चूंकि उस क्षेत्र की सही स्थिति के बारे में, जहां, खबर है, कि चीनियों ने भारतीयों को पकड़ा था, ठीक ठीक ब्यौरे नहीं हैं, इसलिए हमें यह पता लगाना संभव नहीं हो सका है कि उस क्षेत्र के दो स्थानीय चरवाहों को चीनी सैनिकों ने पकड़ा भी था या नहीं ।

Indian Troops for Congo

*513. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations for supplying Indian troops for a United Nations Force for restoring law and order in the troubled Congo; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Secretary-General of the United Nations has not made any request for the despatch of Indian troops to the Republic of Congo. However, a request was received from him for the services of a small number of Indian Army and Air Force personnel. The Government of India have agreed to this request.

Central Government Employees' Unions

*514. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unions of the Central Government employees functioning in the country have been registered under law for the time being in force; and

(b) if so, whether they satisfy the conditions of registration of Labour (Trade) Unions?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) A number of Trade Unions of industrial employees of the Central Government are registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

(b) All registered trade unions have to fulfil the conditions for registration laid down in the Act.

Cycle Factory at Mysore

*515. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 395 on the 25th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress since made regarding the establishment of cycle factory at Mysore; and

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed within which the factory will go into production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The necessary machinery and equipment have been installed by the cycle factory at Mysore. 3,800 sets of components have also since been supplied to them by the National Small Industries Corporation.

सोवियत मैत्री विश्वविद्यालय

*५१६. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :
श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही :
श्री चपलाकान्त भट्टाचार्य :
श्री जाधव
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी :
श्री जोनचन्द्रन :
श्री अमजद अली :
डा० के० बी० मेनन :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत मैत्री विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश प्राप्त करने के लिये केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुमति प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है ;

(ख) क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय इसके लिए आवेदन-पत्र ले रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश प्राप्त करने की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) से (ग). प्रेस रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, मास्को के लोक मैत्री विश्वविद्यालय में ३५ साल की उम्र तक के स्त्री या पुरुष विद्यार्थी प्रवेश पा सकते हैं, भले ही वे किसी भी जाति, राष्ट्र अथवा धर्म के हों। सभी विद्यार्थियों को छात्र-वृत्ति, निःशुल्क शिक्षा और आवास तथा मास्को पहुंचने और वहां से लौटने का सफ़र-खर्च मिलेगा।

सरकार ने सोवियत अधिकारियों को सूचित किया है कि लोक मैत्री विश्वविद्यालय के लिए भारतीय विद्यार्थियों का चुनाव भारत सरकार द्वारा उसी प्रकार किया जाना चाहिये, जैसे कि विदेशी सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तावित अन्य छात्र-वृत्तियों के लिये किया जाता है, इन सरकारों में सोवियत संघ की सरकार भी आती है। सोवियत अधिकारियों के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

अभी सरकार लोक मैत्री विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश के लिये भारतीय विद्यार्थियों के प्रार्थनापत्र नहीं ले रही है। जब ऊपर बताए गए ब्यौरे के सम्बन्ध में सोवियत अधिकारियों के साथ सहमति हो जाएगी तो वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान एवं सांस्कृतिक मंत्रालय उन भारतीय विद्यार्थियों के प्रार्थनापत्र आमंत्रित करेगा, जो कि लोक मैत्री विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश लेना चाहें।

Damua Colliery

***517. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the prosecution launched against the management of Damua Colliery who were held responsible for the accident in January, 1960 in that mine;

(b) whether any court of inquiry has been or will be appointed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) At the stage of hearing prosecution witnesses.

(b) and (c). A Court of Inquiry has been appointed under the Regulations to inquire into the conduct of the manager of the mine.

"Discovery of India"

*518. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 90 on the 12th February, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of preventing errors in future editions of 'Discovery of India'?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): As no new edition in English has been published, there has not been any occasion to rectify the errors.

Martyrs' Memorial in Delhi

*519. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri S. N. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Assar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 928 on the 17th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any further steps have since been taken in regard to the construction of Martyrs' Memorial in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). As stated earlier, the sculptor is engaged at Madras on another Government of India commission. Till that is complete, the work of construction of the Martyrs' Memorial cannot be started. Meanwhile, the Central Public Works Department are taking steps to construct a studio for the sculptor.

Wage Board for Plantation Industry

*520. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1784 on the 28th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to set up a Wage Board for Plantation Industry?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Industrial Committee on Plantations, at its second meeting held in April, 1960, has recommended appointment of three separate Wage Boards for Tea, Coffee and Rubber plantations. Composition of these Wage Boards is being finalised.

ओखला औद्योगिक बस्ती

*५२१. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ओखला औद्योगिक बस्ती के विस्तार की योजना के अन्तर्गत ४१ कारखानों के लिये इमारतें बनाने के काम में, जो कि राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को सौंपा गया था, अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : संशोधित योजना के अन्तर्गत ४० कारखाने बनाने का निश्चय किया गया है। इनमें से ३२ कारखानों को बनाने का काम शुरू हो गया है। विभिन्न इमारतों का निर्माण नींव भरे जाने से लेकर दरवाजों पर सरदल डाले जाने तक की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में है।

Employees' Provident Funds Act

*522. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to widen the scope of the Employees' Provident Funds Act to make it statutorily applicable to more industries;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme;

(c) when it would be made applicable; and

(d) what industries are being brought within its orbit?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d). There is no scheme for widening the scope of the Employees' Provident Funds Act. The Act is already wide enough to enable the Central Government to bring within its scope, through notification in the official gazette, any establishment or class of establishments employing 50 or more persons. Some of the industries and employments which are under consideration for such notification are:—

(1) Banks;
(2) Film industry;
(3) Hotels and restaurants;
(4) Cane farms owned by sugar mills;
(5) Rice, flour and dal mills;
(6) Pottery industry;
(7) Oil well operations;
(8) Insurance companies;
(9) General trading concerns;
(10) Transhipment establishments proposed by the Government of Assam;
(11) Cordials, marmalades, jams, squashes and syrups manufacturing establishments;
(12) Starch industry;
(13) Tanneries and leather products;
(14) Tobacco industry including beedis and cigars;
(15) Cashewnut;
(16) Cinchona plantations; and
(17) Air Companies.

Survey of Indian Ocean

*523. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 910 on the 17th March, 1960 and state the latest progress made in the survey of Indian Ocean by the Soviet Ship 'Vitiaz'?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The Soviet ship 'VITIAZ', with 3 Indian scientists on board, after visiting the islands of Maladive, Madagascar, Comoro, Zanzibar and Seychelles returned to Bombay in April 1960. The reports from the Indian scientists have now been received and are under study.

Paper Mills at Rajahmundry

*524. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made for expansion of the Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry;

(b) the ultimate capacity of the Mills after expansion; and

(c) the financial assistance given by the Centre?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) As a result of negotiations with the Suppliers, the Government of Andhra Pradesh are arranging to buy a plant of 50 tons capacity for the Andhra Paper Mills.

(b) 18,000 tons per annum.

(c) Central assistance has not been given specifically for the Andhra Paper Mills expansion scheme, but the Government of India have so far released Rs. 4.39 lakhs for 1956-57 and 1957-58; Rs. 15.26 lakhs for 1958-59 and Rs. 48.95 lakhs for 1959-60 for all schemes under "Large and Medium Scale Industries" including the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.

Aluminium Plant at Salem

*525. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 190 on the 17th February, 1960 and state;

(a) whether Government have since finalised the scheme to set up an Aluminium Plant at Salem (Madras); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Government of India have granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to Shri R. Venkataswamy Naidu, Peelamendu, Coimbatore (Madras) for the setting up of an aluminium smelter with 10,000 metric tons capacity at Mettur in Salem District (Madras). The company is proposed to be idoated within an authorised and issued capital of Rs. 10 crores (ordinary 6 crores and preference 4 crores) and Rs. 5 crores Ordinary 3 crores and preference 2 crores) respectively. The foreign exchange requirements for import of equipment is estimated at about Rs. 5 crores. The Madras Government have agreed to supply the necessary power for the electrolytic process for refinding the metal. The venture is expected to have the financial and technical collaboration of M/s. Montecatinis of Italy. The Government of Madras will also be participating in the capital. Full details regarding terms of foreign collaboration and proposals for import of plant and machinery are awaited.

Export of Fans

*526. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a great demand of Indian fans abroad;

(b) what is our total annual production of fans and how much we export yearly;

(c) whether there is more scope of export;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Fan Makers Association of India have made representation to Government against short supply of important raw materials like pig iron, electrical sheets and ball-bearings etc.; and

(e) if so, the action taken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total production of electric fans of all the manufacturers borne on the list of Developing Wing during the year 1959 is 731,170 Nos. The annual rate of production during the current is estimated at 9,40,000. The values of the production is estimated at Rs. 10.97 crores and Rs. 14 crores respectively.

The number of electric fans exported from India during the year, 1959 is 39,448 valued at Rs. 39,26,101.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Cable Factory in Thripunithura

*527. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Japanese firm which offered to collaborate in the establishment of a cable factory at Thripunithura in Kerala has withdrawn its offer;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to see that the factory is established as scheduled?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c).

Messrs Traco Enterprises Private Limited, Ernakulam were granted a licence in June, 1958 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking to be called "Traco Cable Company Limited" at Thripunithura Village, Ernakulam District, Kerala State for the manufacture of V.I.R. wires and cables. For implementing the above scheme, the firm entered into an agreement with Messrs Furukawa Electric Company, Japan both for capital participation and technological assistance. As the scheme has been delayed, the Japanese firm have withdrawn their offer for capital participation and are now willing to offer technical collaboration only.

For taking effective steps, the firm have been given extensions from time to time till June, 1960 and a further extension till December, 1960 is under consideration. The firm's application for an import licence for obtaining capital equipment from Japan is under consideration.

Indians in Tibet

*528. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the statement of eight Ladakhis as reported in the Statesman of the 19th July, 1960 that Indian nationals in Tibet are in concentration camps for 'brain washing'; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Representations have been made both at Peking and Delhi but no satisfactory reply has been received so far from the Chinese Government; nor is there reported amelioration of their difficulties.

Asians in Uganda

*529. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri Morarka:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 29th July, 1960 that about 80,000 Asians living in Uganda have been trying to run away from there and come to India;

(b) if so, the reasons for the panic among them;

(c) the number of Indian nationals living in Uganda;

(d) the steps taken by Government for the safety of lives and property of Indian nationals and their safe passage to India; and

(e) the arrangements made for receiving other Asian nationals coming to India from Uganda?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Government have seen news items to this effect. Refugees from the Congo and exaggerated stories of atrocities there have resulted in unrest among the Asian community in Uganda. Some rush for steamer bookings for India has been reported.

(c) The exact number of Indian nations in Uganda is not known. According to the 1959 census, the number of Asians of Indo-Pakistani origin, in Uganda was about 72,000 including 2800 Goans.

(d) and (e). As far as Government are aware the lives and property of Indian nationals in Uganda are not unsafe, and there is no justification for any scare. There is, therefore, no necessity for any special steps to be taken by Government.

Production of Fertilizers

*530. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 999 on the 22nd March, 1960, and state;

(a) the nature of progress made so far by the Technical Committee for the production of fertilizers; and

(b) whether the committee has since submitted its report?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). Apart from its reports on Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Rajasthan, the Committee has submitted its report on Madhya Pradesh. It has visited Uttar Pradesh and the report is expected shortly. The Committee has yet to study and report on the other sites in the country.

Building Construction Corporation

*531. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1118 on the 25th March, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal for the establishment of a Building Construction Corporation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The proposal to set up the Corporation has not yet been finalised.

Indra Market, Delhi

*532. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1802-A on the 28th April, 1960 and state the decision taken regarding the auction of the three-roomed flats in Indra Market, Delhi?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The matter is still under consideration.

Synthetic Rubber Plant, Bareilly

*533. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 918 on the 17th March, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress made in the setting up of the Synthetic Rubber Plant at Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh).

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Company have issued prospectus and equity shares to the public.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh after issuing the preliminary notification, issued the final notification under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 on the 30th June, 1960 for the acquisition of about 1381 acres of land. This was published in the State Gazette on the 2nd July, 1960. The company is finalising its placement of orders for machinery and plant. The factory is expected to go into production in the second half of 1962.

Demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Border

*534. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1002 on the 22nd March, 1960 and state:

(a) the nature of progress made in the demarcation of border between India and East Pakistan; and

(b) when this work is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) A statement showing the progress upto 30th June, 1960 is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Progress of demarcation of the Indo-East Pakistan boundary upto 30-6-1960

Sector	Length of the boundary (Miles) Total	Demarcation completed upto 30-6-60 by placement of pillars.	Yet to be completed
West Bengal-East Pakistan.	1350 (—) 78	(fluid boundary)	
	1272	1090	182
Assam-East Pakistan	620	325	295
Tripura-East Pakistan	522	173	349
TOTAL	2492 (—) 78		
	2414	1588	826

(b) No firm estimate can be given.

Clousre of Textile Mills

*535. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Ram Garib:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 205 on the 17th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether some of the closed mills have since been restarted; and

(b) whether more mills have been taken over by the State Governments?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Eight mills have re-started.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have taken over the Dhanraj Mills Ltd., Bombay on lease from the Official Liquidator and are running the same under their Unemployment Relief Scheme. In addition the Government of India have appointed Authorized Controllers to take over the following three mills under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:

(i) Edward Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar (Rajasthan).

(ii) Mewar Textile Mills Ltd., Bhilwara (Rajasthan).

(iii) Hathising Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad. (Gujarat State).

New China News Agency

*636. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Achar:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that New China News Agency has

been sending distorted information and anti-Indian messages from New Delhi about—

(i) Central Government employees' strike;

(ii) Prime Minister's speech in Srinagar after his tour of the Ladakh area recently;

(iii) Gurudwara agitation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to cancel the accredition of New China News Agency and to counteract such anti-Indian propaganda?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) After having watched the activities of the Hsinhua Correspondent in Delhi, over a sufficiently long period, the Government of India came to the conclusion that the persistently one-sided and malicious reports sent out by him from India were adversely affecting Sino-Indian relations. The correspondent was warned to desist from such reporting, but this did not have any effect. It was, therefore, decided to terminate the visa of the Hsinhua Correspondent in Delhi. This step, which was taken with reluctance, had become necessary because his activities were hampering rather than promoting friendship between the two countries. The Government are taking all possible steps through normal publicity media to counter such propaganda.

Financial Allotment to Kerala State

908. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allotment for Kerala State for the third and fourth years of the Plan;

(b) the amount actually utilised in the third and fourth years of the Plan;

(c) the percentage of the physical target reached in the third and fourth years under all heads;

(d) whether any amount was reduced in the fourth year with regard to Central assistance;

(e) if so, to what extent; and

(f) the reason for the reduction?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The agreed Annual Plan outlays for Kerala in 1958-59 and 1959-60 were Rs. 16·1 crores and Rs. 18·7 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be made available to the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

(d) An amount of Rs. 8·4 crores was agreed to as the Central assistance for the Annual Plan in 1959-60.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Industrial Development of Maharashtra

909. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large-scale industries that the Central Government have directly set up in Maharashtra during 1959; and

(b) the total amount of investment in these projects?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b).

Name of industry set up in 1959	Investment involved
	Rs. lakhs (Approx.)
Expansion of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri for increase in the production of finished Penicillin from 24 to 40 million mega units per annum . .	60
A streptomycin unit is also being established at Pimpri. The estimates of actual expenditure for this would be known when the project work is completed.	

Production of Plastics

910. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 87 on the 12th February, 1960 and state whether details of the concrete proposals for the manufacture of plant and equipment in India for the production of plastics with foreign collaboration have since been finalised?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Government have not yet received any concrete proposal for the manufacture of plastic machinery in collaboration with any foreign firm.

Small-scale Handloom Industries in Maharashtra

911. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small-scale Handloom Industries already existing and newly started in Maharashtra (District-wise) on co-operative basis during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned for the development of small-scale Handloom Industries in Maharashtra for the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 37.]

(b) At a meeting held between the representatives of the composite State of Bombay, the Planning Commission and this Ministry, it has been tentatively agreed that the ceiling of Central assistance to the State for the development of handloom industry during 1960-61 will be Rs. 43 lakhs (Loan Rs. 8 lakhs and grant Rs. 35 lakhs). Allocation of the ceilings between the bifurcated States of Maharashtra and Gujarat is still under consideration.

Import of Hand-made Paper

912. Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of hand-made paper imported in the country during 1959-60; and

(b) the quantity of such paper produced in our country during the above period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 672 lbs.

(b) 23,23,020 lbs.

Road Transport Study Team

913. Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 604 on the 1st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether members of the Road Transport Study Team sponsored by the National Productivity Council have since submitted their report to Government; and

(b) if so, what are their recommendations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri **Manubhai Shah):** (a) The Team has submitted its report to the National Productivity Council and it will be shortly published by the Council.

(b) As already given in the reply in Starred Question No. 218 in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st April 1960 the main recommendations of the Team are:

(i) Re-orientation of policies to eliminate all practices and regulations inhibiting expansion of road transport;

(ii) Priority to be accorded to road construction in the 3rd and subsequent Plans;

(iii) Research into various aspects of Road Transport Operations;

(iv) Creation of training facilities, including training of administrators in the operation and guidance of nationalised and private road transport systems;

(v) Combination of Small operators on ownership or co-operative basis;

(vi) Creation of maintenance facilities;

(vii) Allocation of larger foreign exchange for manufacture and import of vehicles and parts.

Supply of Radio sets under Community Listening Scheme

914. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio sets supplied to villages under the Community Listening Scheme during 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, State-wise; and

(b) whether the community sets can only be supplied to a group of villagers of a single village?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 38.]

(b) Ordinary the Community Receiving sets are meant to be supplied to villages with a population of 1000 to 5000, but in special cases the State Governments are authorised to supply a set, if the people of two or more villages each with a population of less than 1000, desire to have a common set.

Loss of Timber at Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur

915. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2174 on the 16th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to investigate into the loss of timber at the Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the Committee and the decisions of Government thereon; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the time by which it is likely to complete the investigations?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). No committee has been appointed.

The matter has been pending before arbitrators. It is difficult to state with any reasonable degree of certainty as to when the arbitration proceedings will come to a close.

Manufacture of Bamboo Boards

916. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute developed a new process for the manufacture of bamboo boards;

(b) for what purpose these bamboo boards are used; and

(c) whether steps are being taken to produce these bamboo boards on a commercial scale?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For buildings, travel requisites, silos, wind mills, etc.

(c) Patents have been released to two parties in the country; but, so far as Government are aware, there has been no commercial exploitation of the patents.

Agar Wood

917. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agar wood (Aquiloria agallocha) is used for the extraction of oil;

(b) whether it is taken up on a cottage industry scale;

(c) whether any improvement has been suggested in its distillation by the research taken up by the Forest Research Institute;

(d) if so, what is it; and

(e) whether the improved method is being taken up on a commercial scale in the production of Agar wood oil?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The modifications suggested by the Forest Research Institute are as regards (1) the prevention of leakages between the still and the lid., (2) condensation of the distillate, (3) receiver, (4) equipment for the separation of oil from the distillate waters and (5) introduction of F.R.I. oil trap.

(e) As for as it is known, the process developed at Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun is not being put to practice on a commercial scale.

Preparation of Aromatics

918. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute has been able to prepare aromatics out of castor oil distillate;

(b) if so, whether its production is being taken up on a commercial scale by any firm in the country;

(c) what is the total requirement of these aromatics;

(d) whether the country is self-sufficient in this regard;

(e) whether aromatics are exported; and

(f) if so, how much annually?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the presumption that the reference is to the cracking of castor oil for production of Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde, it may be stated that two units have commenced production of this item on a commercial scale. It is not known however whether the manufacture is based on the research work carried out at Forest Research Institute.

(c) Precise information is not available. Imports of Aromatics during the year 1960 (upto May) have been of the order of Rs. 46,36,000.

(d) Not, Yet.

(e) and (f). Exports of Aromatics are negligible.

Rubber Diluent

919. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether rubber diluent can be prepared from castor oil and be amenable to vulcanization like tree rubber, as a result of research carried on in the Forest Research Institute;

(b) whether its production is taken up on a commercial scale in India; and

(c) if so, which are the firms that take up its production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) In the Forest Research Institute castor oil has been converted into a spongy mass, which is amenable to vulcanisation and can be used in the compounding of rubber.

(b) and (c). So far as Government are aware, there has been no commercial exploitation of the process.

Charcoal for Producer Gas Plants

920. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether charcoal is found suitable for use in producer gas plants, as a result of research done in the Forest Research Institute;

(b) whether this was extensively used during the Second World War;

(c) whether charcoal is being used even today for producer gas plants and for plying lorries and buses as used to be done during the last World War; and

(d) the advantages and disadvantages of this use of charcoal in plants as compared to the use of diesel oil or petrol?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A thorough examination was made by the Forest Research Institute in the laboratory and in the field on the suitability of charcoal in producer gas plants. Due to the shortage of petrol supplies, charcoal was used extensively in producer gas plants for operating motor vehicles during the last World War.

Information regarding vehicles running on producer gas is not available.

The advantages and disadvantages of the use of charcoal are as follows:—

Advantages.

1. Fuel cost with a charcoal plant is about one tenth of that of petrol;

2. Charcoal is a suitable substitute for running motor vehicles in time of emergency when petrol supplies are not available.

Disadvantages.

1. Starting of the engine is slow;

2. A special cumbersome portable gas plant is required for the production of gas and this takes up a part of the payload.

3. After every forty or fifty miles, refuelling is required;

4. Periodical cleaning of filters is essential and this entails extra work for the cleaners; and

5. Charcoal gas is less efficient than petrol and consequently is not suitable for hill roads. It also involves greater use of gears.

Preparation of Tan Extracts

921. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations were carried on in the Forest Research Institute on the indigenous tannin-bearing materials of the Indian forest particularly the preparation of tan extracts;

(b) if so whether it led to the establishment of a large factory of tan extracts at Rangoon;

(c) whether Government want to set up a similar plant in India on a large scale; and

(d) whether Government propose to export only tanned hides in place of raw hides?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The export of raw hides is already banned.

Industrial Estate at Warangal

922. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1615 on the 31st March, 1960 and state the further progress since made in the

Industrial Estate at Warangal in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): It has been reported that 16 sheds have been completed in this estate and water and power supply have been arranged for all of them. Six more sheds are under construction and they have come up-to truss level. All the 22 sheds have been allotted provisionally.

Ratlam and Bhopal Slum Clearance Projects

923. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the Ratlam slum clearance project and the Bhopal slum clearance project received from the Madhya Pradesh Government;

(b) the details of the proposals made by the Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (c). In accordance with the revised procedure, the Madhya Pradesh Government have themselves sanctioned two slum clearance projects—one at Ratlam for the construction of 38 tenements estimated to cost Rs. 1·24 lakhs and the other at Bhopal for the construction of 60 tenements estimated to cost Rs. 2·10 lakhs. The question whether these projects qualify for Central assistance is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Indian Students in West Germany

924. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the knowledge of Government that Indian students in West Germany are experiencing considerable difficulties; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government have not received any reports about Indian students in West Germany experiencing considerable difficulties there.

(b) Does not arise.

Civil Services in Displaced Persons' Colonies

925. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 439 on the 25th February, 1960 and state the further progress made in regard to the proposal for the transfer of civic services in the displaced persons' colonies in Delhi to the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Services in three colonies viz Gur-ki-Mandi, Indra Nagar and Narela have ben completely taken over by the Municipal Corporation. In the case of others certain services have already been taken over by the Corporation and for the remaining services the matter is being pursued.

लुधियाना में स्कूटरों का निर्माण

९२६. श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लुधियाने की किसी फर्म ने जापान की याहामा कम्पनी के साथ उसके सहयोग से यहां स्कूटरों का निर्माण करने के लिये कोई करार किया है ;

(ख) उक्त करार की रूपरेखा क्या है; और

[redacted]

स्कूटर बाजार में बिक्री के लिये कब आयेंगे और अनुमानतः उनकी कीमत क्या होगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी हां। मैसर्स पर्ल स्कूटर्स लुधियाना ने मैसर्स यामाहा मोटर कम्पनी लि० जापान के साथ इसके सहयोग से छोटे स्कूटर बनाने के लिये एक करार किया है। यह फर्म ५० सी० सी० और ७८ सी० सी० स्कूटरों का निर्माण करना चाहती है।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत प्रविधिक जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये कोई इकट्ठी रकम अथवा रायल्टी नहीं देनी होगी। पहले साल में प्रति स्कूटर पीछे केवल १५० रुपये के और दूसरे साल में केवल १०० रुपये के हिस्से पुर्जों का आयात करने की इच्छा प्रकट की गई है। तीसरे साल में आयात किये जाने वाले हिस्से पुर्जों का योग नगण्य होगा। जापान में सहयोग देने वाले कारखानों में भारतीय कारीगरों को प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की गई है और शुरू में जापानी कारीगर स्कूटर बनाने में सहायता करेंगे।

(ग) आशा है कि मशीनें लग जाने के बाद एक वर्ष के भीतर उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जायेगा। इन छोटे स्कूटरों का मूल्य उन स्कूटरों से बहुत कम होगा जो कि अधिक हार्स पावर के होते हैं।

Khadi and Village Industries Board, U.P.

927. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the amount allotted during 1960-61 by the Central Government to the Khadi and Village Industries Board of U.P.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): So far no Statutory State Board has been constituted in Uttar Pradesh, and the Commission does not sanction funds directly to any Advisory Board. However the Commission has tentatively allotted Rs. 27·6 lakhs as grants and Rs. 50.5 lakhs as loans to Uttar Pradesh for the development of Khadi and Village Industries during 1960-61.

Silk Industry in Uttar Pradesh

928. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme under consideration of Government for giving encouragement to the silk industry in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the nature of work done in this direction in the last five years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) None. The schemes for the development of the Sericulture Industry in Uttar Pradesh are formulated by the State Government in consultation with the Central Silk Board. Annual plan schemes for the next year will be considered by Government sometime in October/November this year.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 39].

Unemployment in Uttar Pradesh

929. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of the registered unemployed during the last six months in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the number of unemployed graduates and intermediates registered during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a)

Month	No. of applicants registered during the month
1	2
1960	
January	44,191
February	37,432
March	38,252
April	55,511
May	46,615
June	56,922

(b)

Category	No. of applicants* registered during the quarter ended	
	31-3-60	30-6-60
1	2	3
Graduates	2,495	3,874
Intermediates	5,358	8,177

* The information is collected only quarterly.

Training in Business Management

930. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the persons who were given training in business management in small industries service institution in Uttar Pradesh during the period 1955-1959; and

(b) the expenditure involved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Small Industries Services Institute at Kanpur was started only in December 1958. It organised a short-term course in business management during December 1959—January 1960 for 30 persons.

The Small Industries Service Branch Institute at Agra organised a short-term course for 17 persons in business management during the period October-November, 1959.

No additional expenditure was incurred for these training courses.

प्रलेखीय चलचित्र

९३१. श्रीमती मिरीमाता : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ जनवरी, १९६० से अब तक चलचित्र विभाग ने कितने प्रलेखीय चलचित्र तयार किये हैं; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने भारत के ग्राम्य जीवन के बारे में हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) चित्रपट विभाग ने १ जनवरी, १९६० से २१ जुलाई, १९६० तक ५२ वृत्त-चित्र तैयार किये हैं ।

(ख) १३ ।

Eligible Stall Holders

932. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of eligible stall holders of New Delhi temporary markets awaiting allotment of shops in the colonies at Moti Bagh-I, Lakshmibai Nagar and Netaji Nagar, New Delhi; and

(b) the names of New Delhi temporary markets and the number of eligible stall holders in each market?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The names of the New Delhi temporary markets and the number of eligible stall-holders in each market, as intimated by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, are indicated below:

Locality	No. of eligible stall holders
Hanuman Mandir	11
Lady Hardinge Road	4
Miscellaneous stalls opposite Rivoli Cinema	1
Bahar Road	14
Baird Lane	56
Connaught Circus	50
Irwin Road	14
Panchkuin Road	20
Janpath	75
Squatters at different places who are assessed to Tehbazari	21
Squatters at Reading Road	26
TOTAL	292

The markets in Moti Bagh I, Lakshmi Bai Nagar and Netaji Nagar are not yet complete. The New Delhi Municipal Committee, to whom these markets, on completion, are proposed to be transferred, will decide which eligible stall-holders, now in temporary markets or elsewhere, will be allotted shops in these new markets.

नमक उद्योग

६३३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नमक उद्योग के विकास के लिये गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

१. नयी सड़कों का निर्माण और वर्तमान सड़कों का सुधार;

२. खारा पानी ले जाने वाली नालियों का सुधार और मट्टी उठाना;

३. पुलों, पुलियाओं और निकासी के द्वारों का सुधार;

४. सुखाने के समतल मैदानों और तटबंधों का सुधार; और

५. कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों की सुविधायें

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण साथ में सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है **[देखिये** परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या ४०**]**

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस

६३४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस के ११ वें वार्षिक अधिवेशन में स्वीकृत संकल्प संख्या ६, ८, ९, और १० प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) सूचना नीचे दी जाती है :-

विषय	कारवाई जो की गई या जिसे करने का विचार है
औद्योगिक विवाद यदि आपसी बातचीत से तय न हों सकें तो उनके हल के लिए स्वच्छिक पंच प्रणाली सबसे अच्छा साधन है। इसलिए इस तरीके को सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में सिद्धान्त के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाय। जहां स्वच्छिक पंच प्रणाली की व्यवस्था न हो सके, वहां सभी सच्चे विवाद अधिनिर्णय के लिए भेजे जायें।	नियोजकों और कामगारों के केन्द्रीय संगठनों ने विवादों को अधिनिर्णय के लिये भेजने संबंधी उन आदर्श सिद्धान्तों को स्वीकार कर लिया है जिनमें स्वच्छिक पंच प्रणाली के जरिए फ़ैसला करने पर जोर दिया गया है इन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार मुनासिब ध्यान दे रही है। स्वैच्छिक पंच फ़ैसला संबंधी सिद्धान्त को पूरा प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है।
श्रम अपीलीय न्यायलय को फिर से कायम करने से औद्योगिक विवादों के हल में और अधिक देर	श्रम अपीलीय न्यायालयों को फिर से क़ायम करने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई फ़ैसला

विषय	कारवाई जो की गई या जिसे करने का विचार है
होगी। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में विवादों का फ़ैसला जल्दी होना चाहिए और प्रणाली खर्चीली नहीं होनी चाहिए।	नहीं किया है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने औद्योगिक विवादों का फ़ैसला करने के लिए जो तरीका अपनाया है उसे सरल बनाने पर तो वही न्यायालय विचार कर सकता है।
कानून पर पूरा-पूरा अमल हो, इसके लिए एक ऐसे विभाग की नियुक्ति की जाय जिसके पास मुनासिब अधिकार हों और पक्षों को प्रवेश का अधिकार हो। अगर जरूरी समझा जाय तो दुराग्रही मालिकों के कारखानों को हाथ में लेने के लिए उद्योग विकास विनियम कानून के अधीन कार्रवाई की जाय।	केन्द्रीय कानूनों को अमल में लाने के लिए जो व्यवस्था इस समय है उसका काम सन्तोष-जनक है। जहां कहीं जरूरी समझा जा रहा है, उचित प्रबंध के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है।
यदि कारखानों के मालिक वस्त्र और सीमेंट वेतन बोर्डों की सिफारिशों पर अब भी देर करना जारी रखें तो जल्द कानून बना कर सिफारिशों पर अमल करवाया जाय।	वस्त्र और सीमेंट वेतन बोर्डों की सिफारिशों पर कैसे अमल हो रहा है, इस पर गहराई से ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। अमल के लिए मुनासिब कार्रवाई की जा रही है।
जूट, बागान, कोयला खदान, रसायन, चमड़ा आदि जरूरी उद्योगों के लिए भी दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना काल की समाप्ति के पहले वेतन बोर्ड नियुक्त किये जायं।	जूट और बागान उद्योगों के लिए वेतन बोर्ड स्थापित करने का फ़ैसला किया गया है। अन्य उद्योगों के लिए वेतन बोर्ड नियुक्त करने का फिलहाल विचार नहीं है।
सम्मेलन सरकार से आग्रह करता है कि खासतौर से बोनस के प्रश्न पर विचार करने और प्रतिमान को स्थापित करने के लिए एक बोनस कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाय।	बोनस कमीशन नियुक्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Commonwealth Economic Committee

935. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Government of India have been benefited and have been able to secure useful information and other statistical service from the Commonwealth Economic Committee to which India contributes regularly;

(b) whether the working of this Committee has been examined; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Prime Minister & Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The functions of the Commonwealth Economic Committee are to provide economic and statistical services on subjects affecting Commonwealth production and trade as well as to examine and report on any economic question which member Governments refer to it. The work is done through:

(1) Reports to Governments on economic questions of common interest;

(2) The regular issue of publications containing economic information on production,

trade, consumption and prices of important commodities, mainly through a 'Commodity Series' published annually and an 'Intelligence Series', published more frequently.

(3) The provision of supplementary information on subjects coming within the Committee's general field of activity.

The information provided by the Committee is of much value to the Government of India and is used in the preparation of notes, reviews and bulletins and for a general appraisal of the trade and commodity situation in the Commonwealth and other countries as compared to that in India.

(b) The working of the Committee was examined and approved at the Imperial Conference of 1930, 1933 and 1937. The work of the Committee and proposals for its expansion were also considered at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in July 1957.

(c) The Commonwealth Ministers recognised the value of the work carried out over the past 30 years by the Commonwealth Economic Committee. It was agreed that the Committee should be invited to examine and suggest to Government what expansion of its scope and functions might usefully be undertaken for the particular purpose of drawing attention to the economic resources of the Commonwealth countries. A report by the Committee dealing with the possible expansion of its activities was, in fact, examined by the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held at Montreal in September 1958 and certain proposals for the expansion of its work were then approved.

Accommodation to Heads of Political Parties

936. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Minister of Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to provide residential accommodation to heads of political parties;

(b) if so, the conditions and basis on which the rent will be charged, and

(c) the names of the political parties which have been recognised for this purpose so far?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). Government have not taken any general decision to provide residential accommodation to heads of political parties. The President of the Indian National Congress has, however, been allotted a bungalow on a temporary basis on payment of rent under Fundamental Rule 45-A. If and when there are similar requests from heads of other political parties, they will be considered on merits.

Electronic Equipment

937. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1349 on the 22nd March, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to increase the production capacity of the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay, regarding electronic equipment to enable it to meet not only its own demands but also those of scientific, industrial, medical and educational institutions throughout the country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Plans are under way to increase the production of nuclear electronic equipment to meet not only the demands of the Trombay Establishment but also those of scientific, industrial, medical and educational institutions throughout the country. During the year 1960, 710 instruments were manufactured upto 31st July against 871 manufactured during 1959. It is hoped to produce 2,000 instruments before the end of the current year. About 50 instruments have so-

far been supplied to outside institutions during the current year against 73 supplied during the last year. There are several requests from outside institutions and efforts will be made to supply as many instruments as possible to these institutions after the demands of the Trombay Establishment have been met. It has been decided to make a further capital investment of Rs. 24 lakhs, as a result of which the Electronics Division will be able to produce equipment worth about Rs. 7·5 crores during the next five years if purchased from abroad.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

938. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1320 on the 22nd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken final decision in regard to enhancement of statutory rate under Employees' State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

"Coirolite"

939. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2851 on the 28th April, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in completion of investigation for the industrial and commercial use of substance known as 'coirolite'?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Steps are under way to bring out a technical bulletin on the findings of the laboratory experiments. The question of seeking the collaboration of one or two plastic manufacturers for carrying out pilot scale trials, is under consideration.

Hindustan Salt Co., Ltd.

940. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1031 on the 22nd March, 1960, and state:

(a) whether the arbitrator has given award regarding the dispute on the amount of compensation to be paid by the Hindustan Salt to the Government of Rajasthan for exploitation of the Sambhar Lake reserves; and

(b) if so, the nature of the award given?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not yet Sir. (Incidentally, the lease agreement was between the State Government and the Central Government, and not Hindustan Salt).

(b) Does not arise.

Diamond Cut Tool Factory

941. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1005 on the 22nd March, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in the finalization of agreement with a Belgium firm for establishing a diamond cut tool factory in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): There is no change in the position relating to this proposal set out in the reply to Starred Question No. 1005 answered on the 22nd March, 1960.

Trade Centre in New York

942. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1726 on the 4th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to open a Trade Centre in New York?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The proposal is still under consideration.

Enquiry Report on Calcutta Tramways Strike

943. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the findings of the Tripartite Inquiry into the strike of the Calcutta Tramways; and

(b) if so, the nature of action taken on the findings?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The report will be considered at the next meeting of the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

Dye Stuff Case

944. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1273 on the 4th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the departmental inquiry in Bombay dye stuff case; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The officials concerned were found guilty of negligence but not of conspiracy. Orders have been passed for withholding their increments.

Sheds in Industrial Estates

945. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 35 of the sheds constructed in the various industrial estates in the country remain vacant; and

(b) if so, whether special efforts are being made to see that all these sheds are occupied?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There are vacant sheds in a few industrial estates. In some cases there is delay in the installation of machinery etc. and sheds may remain vacant for some time after allotment. However, wherever necessary special efforts are being made by the State Governments concerned to see that all sheds are occupied without delay.

Loan for Land Development

946. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been advanced to Orissa Government under the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme for acquisition and development of land and for the sale of the developed sites; and

(b) if so, what amount has been advanced so far?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). Under the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, introduced in 1959-60, the Government of Orissa have been permitted to enter into commitments to the extent of Rs. 9,75,000 during the Second Five Year Plan period, subject to the condition that the actual expenditure during the period is restricted to Rs. 1,85,000: out of this, an amount of Rs. 60,000 was disbursed to the State Government in 1959-60 and the balance has been allocated to them during the current financial year.

फोटोग्राफी का सामान

९४७. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** / **श्री पंगारकर :** / **श्री सैं० अ० मेहदी :** / **श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :** / **श्री विनेश सिंह :** / **श्री मु० र० कृष्ण :** / **श्री चपलाकान्त भट्टाचार्य :** / **श्री तंगामणि :**

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फोटोग्राफी के सामान आदि के निर्माण के लिये एक फैक्टरी की स्थापना

के लिये भारत सरकार तथा मेसर्स बलग्रेड नाम की एक फ्रेंच फर्म के साथ बातचीत चल रही थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मामला इस समय किस अवस्था में है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख). जैसा कि ४ अप्रेल, १९६० को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२९० के उत्तर में बताया जा चुका है, सिनेमा उद्योग की कच्ची फिल्मस तथा फोटोग्राफी के कागज, फिल्में और एक्सरे फिल्में बनाने के लिये फ्रांस के मेसर्स बाउशे के सहयोग से एक कारखाना खोलने का निश्चय किया जा चुका है। इस बारे में २५ अप्रेल, १९६० को करार पर हस्ताक्षर हो चुके हैं जिस की प्रतियां संसद् के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं। इस प्रयोजना को अमल में लाने के लिये अगली कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

नमक समिति की रिपोर्ट

९४८. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नमक समिति द्वारा किये गये प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार ने इस बीच विचार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन सी सिफारिशें स्वीकार की गई हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) और (ख). नमक समिति की सिफारिशें अभी विचाराधीन हैं।

वस्तकारी का विकास

९४९. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत दस्तकारी के विकास का मूल्याकन करने के लिये नियुक्त किये गये कार्यकारी दल द्वारा दिये गये प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करना आरम्भ कर दिया; और

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) तथा (ख). दस्तकारी उद्योगों के विकास की प्रगति का मूल्याकन करने के लिये नियुक्त किये गये कार्यकारी दल का मुख्य उद्देश्य द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय आयोजना में इन उद्योगों के विकास के लिये शुरू किये गये कार्यक्रमों का फल निर्धारण करना था जिस से तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का कार्यक्रम तैयार करते समय पिछली कमियों को बचाया जा सके इसलिये तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना का कार्य-क्रम तैयार करते समय कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखा जा रहा है। मौजूदा योजनाओं में भी कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों के अनुसार आवश्यकतानुसार संशोधन किये जा रहे हैं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग केन्द्र

९५०. श्री पद्म देव : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग केन्द्र खोलने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं;

(ख) मार्च, १९६० तक कितने केन्द्र खोले गये और वह कहां कहां हैं; और

(ग) १९६०–६१ के लिये क्या योजना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिये खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग रजिस्टर्ड संस्थाओं, सहकारी समितियों आदि

को वित्तीय सहायता देता है। इस सहायता से पंजाब की एक रजिस्टर्ड संस्था ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में ऊन की कताई और बुनाई के कुछ केन्द्र खोले हैं। अभी तक कोई ग्रामोद्योग केन्द्र नहीं खोला गया है।

(ख) मार्च, १९६० के अन्त तक ऊन की कताई और बुनाई के १७ केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं जो इन जगहों पर हैं :— रामपुर, बुशहर, लंगला, नाहन, पवांटा साहिब, सोलन, थियोग, सपाटू, बानीखेत, बुनेरा, चौवारी, ज्वालाजी, पुखरी, साहू, सरनोट, मेहला, चूरी, मण्डी-सुकेत।

(ग) १९६०–६१ में फिलहाल नये केन्द्र खोलने का कोई विचार नहीं है जितने केन्द्र स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं उन में काम चलता रहेगा।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये लोहा, ताम्बा और पीतल

९५१. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में १९५९–६० में उद्योगों के लिये कोटे के आधार पर कितना लोहा, लोहे की चादरें, ताम्बा और पीतल तथा उन की चादरें वितरित की गईं;

(ख) उपरोक्त कोटा किन उद्योगों के लिये दिया गया तथा वे कहां कहां हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वहां कुछ फर्जी औद्योगिक केन्द्र हैं जो कोटा ले कर उसे काले से बाजार में बेच देते हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन के खिलाफ सरकार क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है; तो क्या सरकार इस विषय में जांच करने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या ४१]

(ग) सरकार की जानकारी में अभी तक ऐसी कोई मिसाल नहीं आई है।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

कुटीर उद्योग और जड़ी-बूटियां

९५२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांगी (जिला चम्बा, हिमाचल प्रदेश) के लोगों द्वारा कुटीर उद्योगों से तैयार की गई वस्तुओं और जमा की गई जड़ी-बूटियों का निर्यात करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उन लोगों को सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख) इस समय इस का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। यदि इस का कोई प्रस्ताव हो तो हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन उस पर विचार कर सकता है।

Rupee Payment Agreements

953. Shri Abdul Salam: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rupee payments agreements concluded with some foreign countries have assisted India's export promotion; and

(b) whether the possibilities of concluding such agreements with the West European countries have been explored and with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) With a view to facilitating India's trade with certain countries, the Government of India have entered into

trade agreements with them providing for payment of all or part of the goods and services exchanged between India and the countries concerned in rupees. The working of these payments arrangements has shown a rising trend in India's exports to these countries.

(b) No, Sir.

World Agriculture Fair

954. Shri Abdul Salam: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what foreign pavilion buildings in the recent World Agriculture Fair have been presented to the Government of India; and

(b) how Government propose to utilise these buildings?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. Governments have given their pavilions, built for the World Agriculture Fair, as gifts to the Government of India. The buildings are proposed to be utilised mainly for the purpose of future exhibitions. At other times, if necessary, the pavilions will be made use of to meet urgent needs of Government for accommodation

Public Undertakings

955. Shri Abdul Salam: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what public undertakings for which his Ministry is reponsible are promotional in character; and

(b) whether they are all being operated on 'on-profit no less' basis?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The following undertakings in the charge of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are promotional in character:

Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation.

National Industrial Development Corporation.

National Small Industries Corporation.

(b) Being promotional in character, the working expenses of these Corporations are considered as service charges and are met out of Government Grants from year to year.

Export of Tea to U.S.A.

956. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tea exported to U.S.A. during the year 1959-60;

(b) how does it compare with the year 1958-59;

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the exports to U.S.A.; and

(d) how the prices of tea there compare with the prices in India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). During 1959-60, 23·28 million lbs. of Indian tea were exported to the U.S.A. as compared with 24·44 million lbs. in 1958-59.

(c) India is a member of the U.S. Tea Council which campaigns for increasing the consumption of tea in that country. Besides joint promotional efforts, a Tea Promotion Officer has recently been posted in New York to look after our tea exports.

(d) While the prices of our quality teas are competitive in the U.S. market, several other producing countries offer their off-grade teas at very cheap rates.

Uranium Deposits in Salem

957. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 737 on the 9th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether uptodate reports of investigations regarding uranium deposits occuring in Salem District have been received; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) After detailed prospecting and drilling work, the uranium deposit at Kullampatti in Salem District has been proved to be localised and superficial, as a result of which further work in this deposit has been suspended.

Three other areas have recently been located near villages Pakkanadu, Irupalli and Oravapatti within about 10 miles of Kullampatti in the same district. Detailed prospecting has just commenced in these areas, the result of which is yet to be known.

Welfare of Domestic Servants in Delhi

958. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 903 on the 17th March, 1960, and state the uptodate progress made in its work by the offices attending to the needs of the domestic employment seekers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The required information is as follows:—

(a) Registration: 350.

(b) Vacancies Notified: 359.

(c) Submissions: 385.

(d) Placings: 31.

(e) Live Register: had 44 applicants at the end of July, 1960.

(f) Employers using the Exchange: 327.

(g) (i) The data regarding the prevailing practices of engaging domestic servants in respect of scales of pay, hours of work and holidays with pay etc. were also collected by the Labour Welfare Inspector.

(ii) Contacts: The Labour Welfare Inspector contacted 95 referees, 63 previous employers and 24 present employers.

(iii) A sample survey was carried out by the Labour Welfare Inspector. 225 families residing in different localities of Delhi and New Delhi were visited.

Sanitex Chemical Industries Limited, Baroda

959. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious allegations regarding the composition and functioning of the Managing Agency and Board of Directors of Sanitex Chemical Industries Limited, Baroda, have been brought to the notice of Company Law Administration; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been instituted?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Some allegations regarding the management of the company were made to the Department of Company Law Administration.

(b) Yes. The company was asked to furnish explanations and the Registrar of Companies was also requested to look into the allegations. The explanation of the company and the Registrar's report have been considered by Government. No action was considered necessary.

Purnea District Refugees Association

960. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by him from Purnea District Refugees Association regarding Baijnathpur Diara Refugee Colony under P.S. Manihari;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that in 7 refugee colonies in Purnea District construction of tube-wells and school buildings is not being completed;

(d) whether scheme for completing houses at Katihar Colony No. 2 and Khukshigabh Chowhartala has been awaiting sanction for a year; and

(e) whether any enquiry has been made regarding those complaints?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A representation was received from the Purnea District Refugee Association for allotment of alternative lands. The request was examined by the State Government, who did not consider any change necessary. It may be stated that the said lands had been seen by the displaced persons before allotment and they had agreed to settlement thereon.

(c) Tube-wells have already been sunk in all the colonies. The construction of school buildings is making progress and is likely to be completed this year.

(d) No. The Bihar Government received proposals for grant of additional house building loans to the displaced persons in these colonies, but they did not agree to the proposals, as they felt that there were no strong grounds for giving any additional loans.

(e) Yes. The position has been indicated above.

Electrolytic Manganese

961. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new process of National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, to manufacture electrolytic manganese from low grade manganese ore is going to be used on a commercial scale; and

(b) what is the grade of ore that is used for this?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The National Research Development Corporation of India have circulated a non-technical note and cost estimates in regard to the new process with a view to interest industry in exploiting the process on a commercial scale.

(b) Even low grade manganese ores containing 15% manganese can be used.

Ladakhis in Tibet

962. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 50 Ladakhis have crossed in Kalimpong from Shigatse and 300 Ladakhis including some Muslims have been held up in Shigatse by Chinese authorities?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): According to information available with us, only 5 families of Ladakhi Muslims, consisting of 25 members have returned to India. Besides, about 100 Ladakhis, which include some Muslims, are reported to be held up at Shigatse.

Coffee Plantation in Orissa

963. { Shri P. K. Deo: / Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of Orissa was recently conducted by the Coffee

Board to find out the possibility of starting coffee plantation there;

(b) if so, whether the representative of the Coffee Board submitted any report; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Copies of the Report have already been furnished to the Parliament Library for reference.

Second Five Year Plan

964. { **Shri Supakar:** / **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the achievement of physical targets of the Second Five Year Plan till the end of the 31st March, 1960; and

(b) if so, the likely shortfall in physical targets in different departments at the end of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Yes. Details of this assessment will be given in the Progress Report for 1959-60 which will be presented in the near future.

Work and Orientation Centres in Maharashtra

965. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to open two Work & Orientation Centres in Maharashtra during the current year with a view to end unemployment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Yes. One has started from December, 1959 at the Industrial Training Institute, Aundh, Poona and orders have been issued by the State Government to establish another Centre at the Industrial Training Institute, Nagpur from August, 1960.

Small Scale Industries

966. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. G. A. Major, Foreign Consultant on Business Management attached to the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi, advised Indian manufacturers to concentrate on quality and presentation in the month of May, 1960;

(b) if so, to what extent he has been successful; and

(c) how far the manufacturers have given assurances to improve quality and presentations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Implementation of such advice on improvement in the design and production of better presentation material takes considerable time. It is too early to make an assessment of the success of these efforts.

Tea Industry in Assam

967. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Assam Tea Industry is worst affected due to drought and many gardens are facing crisis; and

(b) if so, what measures are contemplated by Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). While many tea gardens in Assam are understood

to have been affected by acute drought during the early months of this season, no garden is reported to be facing any crisis. The industry feels that given favourable conditions the loss in production, which has been estimated by the Assam Government at 3 million lbs. of made tea, can be made up.

Purchases from Small Scale and Cottage Industry Sectors

968. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of total purchases made by each of the State Governments during the last two years and out of this what is the quantum of purchases from (i) small scale sector and (ii) cottage industry sector;

(b) what is the amount of price preferences involved in these purchases; and

(c) what is the amount of price preferences involved in such purchases by the Central Government during 1959-60?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Separate statistics are not maintained as desired by the Hon'ble member. Collection of information asked for by the Hon'ble member will involve considerable labour, expenditure and time as they do not have this information readily available or compiled If information is required by the Hon'ble Member for any particular State or a sector of Central purchases it can be attempted to be collected.

Sale of Small Industries Products

969. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Pilot Centre has been set up in Delhi for marketing the Small Industries products; and

(b) if so, what is the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme aims at establishing direct contact between manufacturers and distributors/retailers in respect of certain selected products. A team of Corporation's Salesmen is sent around various markets with the samples of the selected products. The salesmen book orders and forward the same to the manufacturers under intimation to the Head Office of the Corporation. Normally, the salesmen are expected to work for particular products in a particular region for not more than 3—6 months. After a particular market is fairly developed, the salesmen are to make their recommendations to the manufacturers for creation of a permanent distribution channel by appointment of a selling agent or otherwise. The salesmen also give their views to the manufacturers from time to time regarding quality, packing and trade terms of the products. The manufacturers are also persuaded by personal visits to see that the suggestions which are practicable and reasonable are implemented in their own interest. The Corporation gets a commission of 6¼% on the orders booked by the salesmen and executed by the manufacturers.

Handloom Industry of Madras

970. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that handloom industry of Madras is losing export to U.S. since 1958, till the end of 31st July, 1960;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) the means so far adopted to gain over export market to U.S.; and

(d) the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. Exports of Handloom Fabrics from the Port of Madras have steadily increased since 1958.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d). A Handloom Export Organisation has been set up to take effective steps to step up exports of handloom fabrics to non-traditional markets including U.S.A. A delegation consisting of representatives of this Organisation and of the All India Handloom Board visited the U.S.A. in 1959 and 1960 and handloom fabrics in appreciable quantities of varied patterns and designs were exhibited at the Chicago Fair and the World Trade Fair, New York. As a result, considerable interest was created in that country for Indian handloom fabrics and Indian exports of these fabrics received considerable stimulus; the exports to U.S.A. in 1959 were 4.96 million yards valued at Rs. 136.08 lakhs as against exports of 0.46 million yards valued at Rs. 10.93 lakhs in 1958.

Rural Cells in Industries Departments

971. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether special rural cells have been set up at Government level, both at the Centre and State Industries Departments as recommended by the Study Team on Industrial Pilot Projects;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration.

राजस्थान में धातु के कारखाने

९७२. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री र० चं० व्यास :
श्री दीनबन्धु परमार :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में छोटे बड़े कितने कारखाने हैं जहां धातु का काम किया जाता है;

(ख) छड़ों, गंडरों, चद्दरों आदि का प्रति प्रति मन नियंत्रित दर क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बीकानेर का इंडियन मेटल वर्क्स लोहे के छड़ खुले बाजार में ४० से ४५ रुपये प्रति मन की दर से बेच रहा है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) ९७० ।

(ख) लोहा और इस्पात के नियंत्रित मूल्य समय-समय पर गजट आफ इण्डिया में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Remodelling of Tehar

973. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 7½ lakhs have been sanctioned for remodelling the Village Tehar, a refugee colony in Delhi; and

(b) what progress, if any, has been made so far in this regard?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Ministry of Rehabilitation had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7,70,000/- to the Delhi Development Authority for carrying out the

remodelling of village Tehar by developing 40.34 acres of land. D.D.A. carried out only some preliminary work in this village and thereafter transferred the work to the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Delhi Municipal Corporation is revising the layout plan of the village and would soon be preparing revised estimates for carrying out the work.

छपाई और लिखने का कागज

६७४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में छपाई और लिखने का कागज तैयार करने के कुछ कारखाने खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) ये कारखाने खोलने के लिये भारत सरकार किस प्रकार की सहायता दे रही है या देने वाली है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां । कुल २५ आवेदन-पत्र आये हैं ।

(ख) औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स इस प्रकार दिये जा चुके हैं :—

(१) बड़े पैमाने के कारखाने २

(२) छोटे पैमाने के कारखाने ६

१४ योजनाओं ताओं के आवेदनकर्ताओं से अपनी योजनाओं में ऐसे संशोधन करने को कहा गया है जिसे में उन्हें देश कच्चे माल पर आधारित किया जा सके और उन के लिये आवश्यक संयंत्र और मशीनें सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत देशी संयंत्र तथा मशीन-निर्माताओं सेत प्राप्त की जा सकें । अन्य योजनाओं की प्राथमिक परिक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार सामान्यतः इस्पात, सीमेंट आदि निर्माण सामग्री प्राप्त करने में सहायता देती है । यदि आवेदनकर्ता कोई प्रविधिक परामर्श मांगता है तो वह उसे यह भी प्रदान करती है ? राज्य सरकार भूमि, बिजली और कच्चा माल प्राप्त करने में सहायता देती है । राज्य-वित निगम भी हर मामले के महत्व पर विचार करके वित्तीय सहायता दे सकता है ।

Companies dissolved under Companies Act

975. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of companies with their nature of business, dissolved in pursuance of notice under sub-section (5) of section 560 of the Companies Act, in Kanpur region comprising of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Union Territory of Delhi (State-wise) in the year 1959-60; and up-to-date.

(b) the amount of loans, advances and grants given to the aforesaid companies by the Government, Corporations and other public funds since their establishment;

(c) the total amount of arrears outstanding against the aforesaid companies and the amount expected to be realised therefrom; and

(d) the reasons for their dissolution?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 42.]

(b) Information about two companies only, viz., (1) The Singh Textile Mills Company (Private) Ltd., and

(2) Shenevix Private Limited, both registered in the State of uttar Pradesh, are available. The first-mentioned company was granted a loan of Rs. 4,680 by the Kanpur Improvement Trust and the second mentioned company was granted a loan of Rs. 7,000 by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration.

(c) The entire amounts of the loans were still outstanding against the companies on the dates on which they were struck off. The recovery of the loans outstanding will depend upon the action the creditors can take under the proviso to sub-section (5) and sub-section (6) of Section 560 of the Companies Act.

(d) Omission to carry on business for a number of years.

Encroachments on Common Parks in Government Colonies

976. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued Circular Orders to the effect that no encroachment should be made by the allottees of Government residences on the common parks and that common paths in newly built colonies should not be enclosed;

(b) whether the Director of Estates has also received complaints in this connection; and

(c) if answers to parts (a) and (b) be in affirmative, when were these complaints received by the Director of Estates and what action Government have taken on these complaints since then?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Complaints were received in 1959 as well as during the current year. The defaulters were served with notices to vacate the unauthorised encroachments, and in a number of cases they complied with the instructions. In the remaining cases the matter is being pursued by the Directorate of Estates with the assistance of the Directorate of Horticulture, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Central Public Works Department.

Government Presses

977. Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the Government demand in regard to printing was met by the Government of India presses and what percentage was met by the private agencies in the year 1958-59; and

(b) what steps have been taken to meet the entire demand of Government printing work by the Government presses?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) A statement giving the work turned out during 1958-59 by the Government of India Presses and private presses is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 43].

(b) The following steps are being taken|have been taken to meet the demand of Government printing work by the Government of India Presses:—

(1) A new Press is to be set up at Coimbatore for printing books, publications, posters etc. and another at Korati (Kerala) for printing of forms;

(2) The Government of India Press, Calcutta, will be expanded after it has been resited at Santragachi;

(3) A separate Press is proposed to be set up in New Delhi to take over the Parliament work. (The existing

Parliament wing of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, will be converted as a primary unit for doing Hindi printing;

(4) Government of India Forms Presses at Calcutta and Aligarh are being expanded.

Leather Industry in Andhra Pradesh

978. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps have been taken to develop the leather Industry in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) what changes have been made in allocating funds to the Scheduled Caste and other organisations so that they may take to the leather industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 44].

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Punjab

979. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money allotted under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme to Punjab State for 1960-61; and

(b) the amount disbursed to that State during 1959-60?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The Punjab Government have not yet communicated their requirements under the Scheme for the current year.

(b) Rs. 90·85 lakhs.

Asafoetida

980. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire requirement of the country regarding Asafoetida is imported from foreign countries;

(b) if so, from which countries;

(c) whether Government have made any investigation or experiment for growing the plant in any part of India; and

(d) if reply to part (c) be in the negative whether they would make such efforts?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Practically the entire requirement of the country in regard to Asafoetida is imported from abroad. The chief countries of import are Afghanistan, Iran, West Pakistan and United Kingdom.

Investigation on the cultivation of Asafoetida plant has recently been taken up by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

International Conferences

981. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministers attending International Conferences submit reports to Government; and

(b) if so, how many such reports were received by Government from May to July, 1960?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Ministers attending International Conferences are not required to submit reports to Government. The Ministers do, however, generally make reports to the Prime Minister, which are in the nature of secret, personal communications.

Welfare Measures in Andaman Islands

982. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Departments and|or industrial and commercial undertakings of the Andamans Administration which employ a large number of workers, have introduced any labour welfare measures or schemes during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the amount provided for such schemes and actual expenditure incurred so far;

(c) whether the local administration has prepared or contenplates preparation of any such schemes for the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, what are those schemes or measures?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) A sum of Rs. 27,000|- has been included in the budget estimates for the year 1960-61. Expenditure incurred so far is Nil.

(c) Yes.

(d) Third Five Year Plan Schemes have not yet been finalised.

Emporium for Cottage Industries in Calcutta

983. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an emporium for Cottage Industries in Calcutta;

(b) whether this has been finalised; and

(c) if so, when will it be set up and at what place?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The State Government of West Bengal propose to set up an Emporium for Cottage and Small Scale Industries at 7|1, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, in September 1960.

India Electric Works Ltd.

984. **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to bad management the "India Electric Works Ltd." is going to be liquidated;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal has requested to the Government of India to take over the factory; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). In June, 1960 representations were received from the India Electric Works Employees' Association and the Government of West Bengal regarding the mis-management in India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta and recommending that the management should be taken over by the Central Government under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. A Committee was appointed as provided under the Act to investigate into the circumstances of the case. As a result of the enquiry made by the Committee, the management of the Company was taken over by the Central Government from the 11th July, 1960.

Heavy Electricals (P) Ltd.

985. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of machinery supplied to Heavy Electricals Private Ltd., by British Companies are nearly 100 per cent. higher

than the prevailing market prices of the same in Britain; and

(b) whether it is a fact that more than 70 per cent of the material imported by the Heavy Electricals Private Ltd., can be manufactured in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir; as a rule, to ensure competition, tenders from six suppliers known in the line in the UK are being called for; after these tenders are scrutinised, the lowest tender is ordinarily accepted. If for technical reasons a higher tender has to be considered, negotiations are conducted with the suppliers and every effort is made to obtain a reduction in prices.

(b) No, Sir; only such equipment as is not available indigenously is being imported.

Non-claimant Displaced Persons in Ulhasnagar

986. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1599 on the 20th April, 1960 and state the reasons for fixing eight annual instalments for payment of the purchase price of tenements allotted to non-claimant refugees in Ulhasnagar in Thana District, whereas the purchase price of 'C' Block tenements is to be paid in forty half yearly instalments?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The tenements in 'C'-Block were constructed by the Bombay Government in 1950 out of the loan advanced to them by the Central Government. The Bombay Government had, prior to the enforcement of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, decided to sell the tenements to displaced persons on an initial payment equal to 1|4 of the cost and the balance in forty half-yearly equated instalments. Only 148 tenements out of the 300 'C' Block tenements were sold on those terms. Subsequently in May 1955, the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Rules, came into force and the tenements are since then being disposed of in accordance with the provisions of those rules. Attention of the Hon'ble member is invited to rule 42 of these rules, which lays down the instalments of payment.

Renewal of Passports.

987. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the usual practice to have a special endorsement on passports, when renewed, that any further renewal would not be permitted; and

(b) what can be the reason for such prior intimation of a ban in future on foreign travel?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). It is not the usual practice to make an observation on a passport against its further revalidation. Such an observation is recorded on passports which are issued to enable the holders to attend specific conferences, sports events etc., abroad or when passports issued by the State Governments prior to the centralization of passport administration in the year 1954, are replaced *gratis* by current series passports. In the latter case the said observation simply instructs passport issuing authorities in India and abroad that these passports should not be renewed after their full life has expired and that the holders should apply for fresh passports in the usual way if they wish to travel further. There is no question of banning such travel.

Work and Orientation Centres in Kerala

988. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved of any scheme for starting Work and Orientation Centres in Kerala in 1960;

(b) if so, the number of Centres to be started during the above period; and

(c) the nature and extent of financial assistance to be given to the State Government in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Two (at Chalakudy and Trivandrum).

(c) 60 per cent of non-recurring expenditure and entire recurring expenditure.

Unemployment in Delhi

989. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates on the live registers of the Employment Exchange in Delhi on the 30th June, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information is given below:—

Category	No. on Live Register as on 30-6-60
1	2
Matriculates	19,956
Intermediates	2,258
Graduates	4,471
TOTAL	26,685

Pakistani Border Raid

990. Shri Assar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty armed Pakistanis entered the Indian border on the Karimganj-Sylhet border and looted in Laffasil village and opened fire on the villagers on the 22nd June, 1960;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). About 15 to 20 persons, believed to be Pakistani nationals, armed with guns are reported to have broken into the house of one Abdur Rob Chaudhury of border village Lafasil, and looted property worth Rs. 5,000, including some cash. After committing the crime, the dacoits are believed to have escaped towards Pakistani territory.

(c) The local authorities have requested the Pakistan local border Commander to help them trace the dacoits. His reply is still awaited.

Trade Delegations

991. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of foreign trade delegations that visited India and the number of Indian trade delegations which went abroad during 1960 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Trade delegations from eight countries have so far visited India during the year 1960. Four Indian delegations were sponsored by Export Promotion Councils during the same period.

Parliamentary Delegation to West Germany

992. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a parliamentary delegation from India visited Federal Republic of Germany this year; and

(b) if so, the composition of the delegation and the foreign exchange allowed to members thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian News Review Films

993. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number, description and language of films approved by the Film Advisory Board, Bombay during the last three years; and

(b) the number of films produced under the title Indian News Review by the Films Division Bombay up-to-date with a brief categorisation of subjects dealt with by them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 45].

(b) 618 (upto 12th August, 1960). Indian News Review films cover a variety of subjects e.g., significant events of national and international importance. Detailed categorisation of the events is difficult as they try to cover large number of current events of every variety.

Small Scale Industries in Punjab

994. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries in Punjab which are getting assistance from the small scale industries services institutes (district-wise); and

(b) the names of the factories and the nature of assistance given?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) Upto December, 1959, 1348 small scale industries were assisted by the Small Industries Service Institute, Ludhiana.

(b) The names of the factories and the nature of assistance given are contained in the Directories of Small Units assisted by each Small Industries Service Institute, Ludhiana. Copies of the Directories have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Tibetan Refugees

995. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state how many Tibetan refugees have so far entered India through Bhutan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): About 1,800 Tibetan refugees have entered India so far through Bhutan.

Engineering Graduates in All India Radio

996. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of engineering graduates employed in the All India Radio throughout India (Station-wise); and

(b) whether it is a fact that qualified engineering personnel are being used for quite routine work which does not call for any technical qualifications?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) 292. A statement showing the station-wise distribution is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 46.]

(b) No, Sir.

Tea Production in Kerala

997. { **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the production of tea in Kerala, both in quantity and value during the years 1956 to 1959 (year-wise);

(b) the area under tea in each of the above years; and

(c) the quantity and value of tea exported during the above years from Kerala?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The area and production of tea in Kerala during 1956 to 1959 had been as follows:—

Year	Area (in acres) as on 31st March	Production (in thousand lbs)
1956	84,121·73	67,761
1957	96,910·85	78,402
1958	97,082·47	81,734
1959	97,028·43	77,965

The value of tea produced is not available as various types and grades of tea are sold at various prices.

(c) It is not possible to give statistics regarding quantity and value of tea exported from a particular State as the teas are shipped from the ports without any distinction based on the State of origin.

Coffee Production in Kerala

998. { **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the average production and value of coffee produced in Kerala during the years 1956 to 1959 (year wise); and

(b) the quantity and value of exports of coffee from Kerala during the above years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Season	Production (in tons)	Value in Rs.
1956-57	4323	13433771·32
1957-58	4435	12091347·90
1958-59	7075*	18834310·35
1959-60	4780*	**

NOTE: *Subject to revision.
**Not assessed so far.

(b) The entire production of coffee is pooled and allocations for exports are made from the common pool and not according to individual States. Figures relating to quantity and value of coffee exported out of the quantity produced in Kerala are, therefore, not available.

Rubber Production in Kerala

999. { **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the average production and value of rubber produced in Kerala during the years 1956 to 1959 (year-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):

Year	Production (Tons)	Value of rubber produced (in lakhs of rupees)
1956	21.319	743
1957	21,496	749
1958	22,159	773
1959	21.263	742

Activated Charcoal

1000. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether activated charcoal can be produced from rice husk;

(b) if so, where it is produced in the country and in what quantity;

(c) for what purpose this activated charcoal is used and what is the total requirement of the country;

(d) whether there is any foreign market for this activated charcoal; and

(e) whether there is any possibility for the expansion of this industry in this country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the available information activated charcoal from rice husk is being produced at Thiruchirapally at the rate of about 100 tons per annum. Besides, there are some units engaged in its manufacture at different places.

(c) It is used for de-colourisation and de-odorisation of vegetable oils like groundnut oil, castor oil, linseed oil, palm oil etc. Activated charcoal produced from rice husk and other raw materials such as wood and coal is also used for refining of vegetable oils, drugs and pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals, sugar, glycerine and gases like carbon dioxide etc. The total internal demand for activated charcoal is estimated at 600|700 tons per annum.

(d) Foreign manufacturers in the U.S.A., U.K., Germany and France being well established in the manufacture and marketing of various grades of activated charcoal, there is no appreciable foreign market for the Indian product which is still produced in smaller quantities.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Workers in Raniganj Coal-field

1001. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of C.L.O. workers (Gorakhpur Labour) employed in the Raniganj coal-field, West Bengal; and

(b) whether it is proposed to maintain or to reduce this strength?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 5,212.

(b) That is a matter for the employers.

Export Trade with West Asia and Africa

1002. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a study released by the World Trade Department of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta that there is a vast scope for increasing India's export trade with West Asia and Africa;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the possibilities for increasing India's export trade with countries in West Asia and Africa and have been giving special attention to those markets in the overall effort to promote exports.

Indian Trade Commisioners in Middle East

1003. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Trade Commissioner has been appointed in the

Middle East for promotion of exports; and

(b) if so, the results achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). No Trade Commissioner has been appointed in the Middle East exclusively for promoting exports from India. However, one of the major functions of the diplomatic, commercial and consular representatives of India in the Middle East and elsewhere is to foster India's export trade with the countries in which they are stationed.

Paper Mills in Mysore

1005. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new licenses have been granted since April, 1960 to start paper mills in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the places where they will be located?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two schemes have been approved for Bangalore and Krishnaraj Sagar.

Bomb on Akhnoor Cease Fire Line

1006. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bomb was found on Akhnoor Cease Fire Line on the 30th June, 1960; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). An explosion took place at 0200 hours on June 30, 1960, in a building of the Jammu & Kashmir Irrigation Department at a place about 5 1|4 miles South West of Akhnoor and about 1¼ miles on our side of the border. The building was badly damaged, but there was no loss of life.

Fertiliser Plant at Itarsi

1007. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a fertilizer plant in the public sector at Itarsi has been dropped; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a fertilizer plant in Madhya Pradesh is under consideration. As a private party has offered to take up this project it is difficult to specify the Sector at this stage.

Bhusandapur Refugee Colony

1008. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ambar Charkha training centres have been opened in Bhusandapur refugee colony for providing work to women members of refugee families;

(b) if so, how many such centres are working at present; and

(c) whether it is a fact that refugee women are not being appointed as instructors in those centres?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Yes. Two Ambar Charkha Training Centres have been opened by the Khadi and Village Industries Board in Bhusundapur. The Board is considering appointment of trained displaced women as instructors.

School in Kantalbai Colony in Bhusandapur

1009. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a school

which was set up for the refugee children in Kantalbai colony in Bhusandapur in Orissa was burnt down by fire last year; and

(b) why is it that the school house has not been constructed so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and when received will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Schools in Bhusandapur Colonies

1010. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the primary schools which had been opened in the Bhusandapur colonies in Orissa have not been provided with furniture;

(b) when these schools are going to be provided with furniture; and

(c) whether the Government of India had made allotments to Orissa Government for providing the refugees with their requirements and amenities?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Funds for furniture for these primary schools were sanctioned in March 1960 and steps to provide the furniture are being taken by the State Government.

(c) Yes.

Paper required for Census, 1960

1011. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2000 tons of paper is required for 1960 Census; and

(b) if so, whether it will create any paper shortage in the market?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A total quantity of 2293 tons of paper has so far been released for 1960 Census.

(b) No, Sir. The quantity so released has been adjusted against the Government's normal off-take.

Relief for Bhusandapur Agriculturists

1012. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the agriculturist refugee families who are rehabilitated in Bhusandapur colony in Orissa suffered seriously due to damage of their crops by floods;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have allotted any amount to the State Government for providing them with money to meet their needs for seed and fertilizer;

(c) if so, what amount;

(d) the number of families who will be benefited from this help; and

(e) the extent of help which each family will receive?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The paddy crop belonging to 267 families in two new colonies of the Bhusandpur group was damaged by floods in September 1959.

(b) to (e). A grant of Rs. one lakh was placed at the disposal of the State Government for providing relief to the affected families on the merits of each case by way of maintenance assistance, seeds, manure, etc.

Markets in Moti Bagh-I

1013. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether shops have been allotted in markets at Moti Bagh-1;

(b) if not, by what time, the allotment of shops will be made; and

(c) the details of the policy to be adopted in making allotments?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The shops are not yet complete After completion, it is proposed to transfer them to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for allotment to eligible persons.

Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi

1014. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the stage of the proposal to provide rain water and waste water pipes from the upper floor quarters to the ground in Nauroji Nagar;

(b) whether it is a fact that the same have not so far been fixed and the residents of ground floor quarters are facing great inconvenience due to this;

(c) whether it is a fact that many complaints are made to Government by the residents about quarrels on this account; and

(d) if so, the action Government have taken in the matter to undertake and complete the work?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy) (a) to (d). A proposal to provide G.I pipe outlets in the front balconies of the quarters in Nauroji Nagar, is under consideration. No complaint of quarrels among the residents in this connection has been received.

Ventilators in Government Quarters

1015. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no iron bars have been fixed in the ventilators above the doors on the back sides of 'G' Type Quarters in Nauroji Nagar and other Government residential colonies;

(b) whether Government have received any representations from the residents of the Government colonies for fixing iron bars in the ventilators; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to remedy the same?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes, except in a small number of quarters.

(b) Yes.

(c) Necessary action to provide iron bars in the ventilators, where necessary, has already been initiated by the Central Public Works Department.

Shopping Centres in Government Colonies

1016. { Shri Ram Garib: / Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of shopping centres in Nauroji Nagar, Lakshmibai Nagar and Kidwai Nagar has been completed;

(b) whether all the amenities, *i.e.*, electricity and water supply etc, have been provided in the markets mentioned above; and

(c) whether allotments of the shops have been completed?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). The position about construction and allotment of shops in Kidwai Nagar was explained in the written reply to Unstarred Question No. 2829 in the Lok Sabha on the 26th April, 1960. It has since been reported by the New Delhi Municipal Committee that many of the allottees of shops in this market have not accepted the offers. The Committee may give them another chance. In the event of their non-acceptance, the

shops will be allotted to other eligible stall-holders.

The Nauroji Nagar Market is also complete with water and electric supply arrangements and the terms of its transfer to the New Delhi Municipal Committee are under consideration.

The shopping centre at Lakshmibai Nagar is not yet complete.

Allotment of the shops in all the markets will be made by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Evacuee Houses in Punjab

1017. Shri M. C. Jain: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether evacuee houses in Punjab in occupation of members of backward classes, displaced or non-displaced, are being transferred to the occupants on the basis of reserve price;

(b) if so, the total value of (i) all such houses and properties; (ii) houses transferred so far to the occupants and the procedure followed in the transfer; and

(c) the number of such houses and other properties, district-wise, still untransferred and the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, members of backward classes whether displaced or non-displaced persons, who were in authorised occupation of "allottable" urban acquired evacuee properties and who expressed their intention, before the 31st October 1959, to have the properties transferred to them at the reserve price, were transfered such properties, after they had paid 20% of the price as initial instalment and executed agreements for payment of the balance price in 7 annual instalments. Where the occupants failed to deposit the initial instalment before the 31st October, 1959, the properties were included in the list of auctionable properties and have either already been put to auction or are being auctioned.

(b) Since all non-claimant displaced persons were treated alike for transfer of "allottable" properties in their authorised occupation, no separate record was maintained to indicate the number and the value of houses transferred exclusively to Backward Classes. Hence it is regretted that it is not possible to give the information. The procedure for transfer has been given in the answer to (a) above.

(c) As indicated in reply against (a) above, those who deposited the initial payment before 31st October, 1959, have been transferred the properties in their occupation. The rest of the properties are being sold by auction.

Rural Evacuee Houses in Punjab

1018. Shri M. C. Jain: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pseased to state:

(a) how many of the rural evacuee houses in the Punjab in occupation of members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been transferred to the occupants and the price actually realized from them;

(b) whether a district-wise list of houses transferred will be laid on the Table; and

(c) the number of houses still to be transferred to the occupants and the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 3052 houses had been transferred upto 30-6-1960, and an amount of Rs. 65,958 realised.

(b) The list is as under:—

1. Jullundur	56
2. Ludhiana	488
3. Amritsar	388
4. Ferozepore	23
5. Gurdaspur	1,815
6. Kangara	..
7. Hoshiarpur	88
8. Kapurthala	13
9. Ambala	81
10. Karnal	48
11. Rohtak	4
12. Gurgaon	Nil.
13. Hissar	Nil.
14. Simla	Nil.
15. Patiala	Nil.
16. Bhatinda	39
17. Sangrur	2
18. Mahendragrah	7
TOTAL	3,052

(c) About 42350. The delay is because the occupants are not availing of the concession given to them to acquire ownership of the houses in their possession.

Ulhasnagar Township

1019. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ulhasnagar township has been declared as an industrial area;

(b) whether it is a fact that licences were granted to industrialists on the terms of giving services to displaced persons, skilled and unskilled, of that area;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that this term or provision has been grossly ignored by these industrialists and there is severe discontentment among displaced persons; and

(d) if so, whether any directive is given to industrialists by Government to maintain previous assurances?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RESULT OF ECONOMY MEASURES

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): On behalf of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of a Statement showing the Result of the economy measures taken during the quarter ended 31st December, 1959 (and the supplementary information for the quarters ended 30th June, and 30th September, 1959) [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2293/60].

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): May I know if the small slip pad issued to us in Parliament is a result of the economy measures?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean the writing slip pads?

Shri Supakar: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I understand that bigger pads are also being given.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr Speaker: I shall have these pads placed in the Notice Office. Whenever any hon. Member wants, he can take any pad, big or small, but I would request them not to take them to their houses. (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We can purchase for that.

Mr. Speaker: I am prepared even to supply it to their houses, if the situation eases. They do the work of Parliament both at home and here. Therefore, I do not see any objection really in this. Originally, I said so. When we are providing telephones and various other conveniences, hon. Members must have stationery also at home for the purpose of submitting questions, resolutions, Bills and other things. I shall try to pursue that matter.

[Mr. Speaker]

So far as work in the Parliament is concerned, I shall immediately take steps to place in the Notice Office big or small size pads, as may be necessary.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): Not even visitors' cards are being issued. That is another tragedy. There are many violations of the old rules.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस को हम देखेंगे । ले केन माननीय सदस्य को खड़े हो कर बोलना चाहिए।

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): I want to draw your attention to the inconvenience caused to Members of Parliament in getting passes issued for the visitors. Previously, we could write for the pass, and the office was issuing the pass. But, now, the Member has to take them round and also identify them. I feel that this is very wrong, and disparaging to Members of Parliament. This should be revised, and the old rules should be brought into force again.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are spending away the time of the House unnecessarily. Hon. Members who have got any particular grievances may kindly write to me. I have received this representation. I discussed the matter in the General Purposes Committee, and I have issued instructions clearing all these difficulties. An hon. Member who comes with a visitor can certainly bring him here; he will get a pass in the Notice Office. The visitors by themselves also could come here; they will have to go and wait in the visitors' hall; if an hon. Member wants to go and bring them, let him go and bring them.

On the representation of various Members, we have looked into this and many other matters in the General Purposes Committee, and we have relieved the difficulties. If still there is some inconvenience, hon. Members may kindly write to me, and I shall take it up.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They are being multiplied every day.

Mr. Speaker: If they are multiplied, they will be relieved also, as they are being multiplied.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) GSR. 593 dated the 28th May, 1960;

(ii) GSR. 671 dated the 18th June, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Cotton Control Order, 1955.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2294/60.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN SALT COMPANY LIMITED

AMENDMENTS TO SALT (RESERVE STOCKS) ORDER

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salt Company Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government of the working of the above Company for the year 1958-59.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2289/60.]

(iii) Notification No. GSR. 932 dated the 13th August, 1960 making certain further amendments to

the Salt (Reserve Stocks) Order, 1955, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2296/60.]

AMENDMENT TO EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME

SUMMARY OF MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of Notification No. GSR. 718 dated the 25th June, 1960 as corrected by GSR. 919 dated the 6th August, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2297/60.]

(ii) A copy of the Summary of main conclusions of the Third Meeting of the 18th Session of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi in April, 1960.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2298/60.]

RESULTS OF BYE-ELECTIONS

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Results of bye-elections held between April, 1959 and May, 1960.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2299/60.]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1960, agreed without any amendment to the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 1960.".

STATEMENT *RE*: SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1960-61

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1960-61.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): I beg to present the Sixty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: ACCIDENT IN HANDIDHUA COAL MINE, TALCHER

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information required by hon. Members about the accident that occurred in the Handidhua Coal Mine, Talcher, involving the death of one dresser is as follows:

The deceased was engaged in dressing the roof when a mass of coal fell from a height of eight feet and killed him instantaneously. Another

[Shri Abid Ali]

person who was holding the light was injured slightly. An enquiry held by the Regional Inspector of Mines revealed that the accident was a case of misadventure.

The mine employs about 500 workers and raises 9,000 tons of coal per month. It is under the charge of a 1st class Manager assisted by a 1st class Assistant. The work in the mine was temporarily stopped as certain dams were required to be constructed to prevent danger from inundation. This has now been done and normal work resumed.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Sir, incorrect things have been said in this statement. The labourers there have represented six months ago that the mining condition in the mines was not very safe because the manager was cutting down the pillars without sand-stowing. May we know whether a mining inspector from the Government of India really inspected that mine before?

Shri Abid Ali: The mine was inspected in June last. This time also, when the inspector was there some representation was made to him. Some allegations were made, and he says that all of them were enquired into and found baseless.

12.47 hrs.

CENTRAL EXCISES (CONVERSION TO METRIC UNITS) BILL*

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddy): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend certain laws relating to duties of excise for the purpose of introducing metric units in such laws.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend certain laws relating to duties of excise for the purpose of introducing metric units in such laws.".

The motion was adopted.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I introduce† the Bill.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS, AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): On behalf of Shri Nanda, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Abid Ali: I introduce the Bill.

12.08 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move:†

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1958, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration.".

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 18-8-60.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1958, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration.".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed.".

The motion was adopted.

12.09 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 4 BILL

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1960-61 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration.".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1960-61 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration.".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, I move that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.11 hrs.

RE: AFFAIRS OF THE PALAI CENTRAL BANK

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Sir, the other day, speaking on the affairs of the Palai Bank the Finance Minister promised to make a statement. I would like to know when we are getting that statement and when we are going to have the discussion in the House.

Mr. Speaker: The Finance Minister is not here. I trust the Finance Minister will be here tomorrow. When he is here the hon. Member may kindly raise this and we may hear him.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): As regards the motion given notice of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Shri Braj Raj Singh]

for a discussion of the matters relating to the Palai Bank, it is for you to decide and not for the Finance Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I agreed that a discussion might be held. But so far as the date is concerned I would also have to consult the Finance Minister as to which date would be suitable to him. If he were here I would have asked him immediately. He told me yesterday or the day before yesterday that a number of things are appearing in the newspapers and that while his statement said that the assets were only Rs. 1 crore others are contending that the liquid assets are about Rs. 4 crores and so on; and that in view of all this he wants to place a correct statement, to the best of his knowledge and information, before the House so that the hon. Members may proceed to discuss on that. Therefore, he has told me that he would place a statement tomorrow or not later than Saturday, if possible. I wanted the discussion to be taken up as early as possible. Therefore, I told him that if he could place it on the Table of the House tomorrow or the day after, then, I would try to fix the discussion for Monday or Tuesday.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): How long will the discussion be?

Mr. Speaker: The whole thing is in the offing.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I think an entire day should be provided for it. Apart from the Palai Bank, it has, I think, far-reaching consequences.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Some time should be given to discuss the failure of the Lakshmi Bank also. The Finance Minister should be....

Mr. Speaker: Motions are not made like this, on the spur of the moment. I must find time. If the hon. Member goes on saying things like this whom am I to ask? No notice of a motion is given. Shri Vajpayee not finding his name on the agenda that day may or may not be present. Then, I shall have to move the motion here. It is curious. Hon. Members must give notice and they must be present here.

Shrimati Violet Alva.

12.14 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order, Sir. In the list of business for today I find that after this motion which is now being called, there is another to consider the statement of the Prime Minister on the Naga Hills question. That is a matter which is constitutional. Supposing the House were to decide on this issue one way or the other, it will prejudice the final issue of changing the Constitution in this matter. I think you might reconsider the question whether this should really be discussed and a snap decision taken of the House because this is a constitutional issue.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will reserve his comments to the time when we take up this item. He may make the representation then and not now in advance.

12.15 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1958-59

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1958-

59, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1959."

The present report is the eighth report presented by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The last seven reports showed the success of our developmental plans for the special classes that have been provided for in the Constitution. Each succeeding report gives us an opportunity to consider and discuss the progress from year to year. It also gives the hon. Members here an opportunity to give us their reactions and their valuable opinion with their mature wisdom and experience and study of the various problems that we find in this field of activity throughout the country. Above all, it gave the Government of India a valuable opportunity to go through first-hand the reactions of those hon. Members who are interested in this vital problem of working for the underprivileged and those whose interests are near and dear to their hearts. They can give us valuable suggestions so that a people's responsibility and a people's voice counts in the end in this welfare work.

I shall begin with the 1951 census and show how big our task is. The 1951 census put the figure of Scheduled Tribes at 225 lakhs. Since then, during the year covered by this report, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1959 has added about 13,000 tribals to the Scheduled Tribes. The 1951 census figure for the Scheduled Castes was 553 lakhs. We are going to have the census again next year and, certainly, the figures will be more correctly given to us.

Besides these two large groups, there is the other group of the 'Other Backward Classes'. Under article 340 of the Constitution a Backward Classes Commission was appointed; a report was presented and a memorandum from the Home Ministry was submitted to Parliament stating the difficulties that stood in the way of arriving at a criterion. That is why even today we have not arrived at any decisive criteria to define 'backwardness'; therefore, other Backward Classes still remain undefined. But that does not mean that their needs are not attended to. It is the dynamic situation resulting from the developmental programmes going on in the country that has helped the other Backward Classes. The States have gone ahead with their own schemes and their own lists of Backard Classes. They have undertaken a great task especially in the field of educational concessions, stipends, reservation of representation in services and so on. The complexity of defining backwardness is still with us and we are still striving to find a definition. Caste as a criterion is ruled out altogether and most probably, as we all know, the criteria will have to be broad-based and include other aspects—the socio-economic aspects—as well.

In our country local conditions vary from place to place and, therefore, it is for the States to implement their programmes, whether they be in the field of work for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or in the field of work for the Other Backward Classes.

This brings us to the vital issue of education which comes up off and on in this House as well as the other honourable House. On scholarships for the Other Backward Classes, about Rs. 75 lakhs per year are disbursed between the States and the Union Territories—for educational facilities to be given to the Other Backward Classes.

But, apart from these groups there are other distinct groups that we must mention here and take note of. The other distinct groups suffer from disabilities because of their environment or because of their occupation or because of their past associations such

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as the de-notified tribes, the Godia-Lohars etc. A new group of a considerable size is the Neo-Buddhists who can no longer be considered as Hindus in the sense that the caste distinctions no more attach to them—rather, I may say, the stigma of untouchability is no more attached to them—because they have entered the larger and universal brotherhood given under the precepts of Buddhism. However, their backwardness justifies similar welfare amenities to them and the hon. Home Minister himself has advised the States that they should look into their cases and wherever their backwardness justifies it, they should be given grant, whether it be education or other socio-economic fields. As far as Hinduism goes, they cannot be in the fold of Hinduism. They have left it to enter universal brotherhood.

The actual execution of all schemes of a welfare nature rests finally with the State Governments. Though the report comes up here year after year, the States have discretion to place this report before their Legislature and discuss the observations made by the Commissioner. It is not only the task of the State Governments but also of the non-official agency. Times without number we say that this is a work to be done with the heart rather than with the head. Money by itself can never bring us the cherished goal nor can we reach it in the minimum possible time by money alone. The Central Government gives all kinds of financial assistance for this great task as provided for in the Constitution and whatever financial assistance the Central Government may give, by nature it has to be limited. It can never give unlimited assistance and the financial assistance remains only to a limited extent to work out the welfare schemes and implement them from place to place in the country. When talking of financial assistance by the Centre, one must not again lose sight of the whole Plan and the overall picture of the Plan. If you read the whole Plan and examine the schemes covered by the Plan over the five years, you will find that nearly two-thirds of the Plan schemes bring benefits to the backward classes. There are the targets to achieve. The special assistance that the Centre and the States give us supplementary to the overall picture laid down in the two Plans and that will be laid down in the Third Plan. But the most important thing is this. What do we do and in how much time can we achieve the goal that we have set before ourselves? Assessment of any work becomes a crucial issue. Can we assess what we have done in the last five years or in the Second Plan period which is not yet over? Some of the hon. Members here have tabled amendments to say that the assessment work has not been carried on and they want a committee to be appointed to go and assess and evaluate actually what has been implemented and if it has not been implemented why not. We have got various agencies such as advisory boards, the Central Harijan Advisory Board, the Central Tribal Advisory Board and similar committees also function in the different States. Then we had the Estimates Committee that investigated into the welfare activities and the schemes that were being implemented in different parts of the country. The study team which met under the chairmanship of Shrimati Renuka Ray has also produced a report which is in your hands and the hon. Members must have taken advantage of that report and seen the team's comments, suggestions and recommendations. Then we had the Elwin committee that has submitted a report on the working of the tribal blocs. The report is in our hands and it is being very carefully examined. About the Scheduled areas of course we get regular reports from the concerned Governors of the States. This material that comes in helps and

guides us in the execution of welfare programmes and formulation of further policies. That brings us to the recent Commission that has been appointed—the Tribal Commission. It was appointed in pursuance of article 339. Shri Dhebar is the Chairman and it consists of ten other members. The terms of reference cover the administration of the scheduled areas and the welfare of scheduled tribes in the States. The Commission has been requested to report on, firstly, the functioning of the Tribes Advisory Council in the States where they exist, secondly, the laws applicable to the scheduled areas and the exercise by the Governor of powers to make regulations for the peace and good Government of the scheduled areas and particularly for ensuring the security of tenure and freedom from exploitation by money-lenders and thirdly, the principles to be followed in scheduling and de-scheduling areas.

In regard to the welfare schemes, they have been requested to suggest whether any modification is required in the priorities or the details. I would like to draw the attention of this hon. House to the fact that the scope of article 339 of the Constitution did not cover the welfare schemes of Scheduled Tribes in Union Territories but Government have made a request that the Commission may also look into the welfare programmes of the Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories and give their suggestion to the Government. By now, I think the hon. Members have the questionnaire issued by that Commission in their hands and we hope that with your mature wisdom, study and experience, you will be able to answer that questionnaire so that a fund of data could be collected by the Commission and their task made easier.

Along with this report you have also a publication which gives you the statistics showing the progress what has been achieved from place to place, the schemes that are being executed for each category of people whom we want to help and the main categories falling in the field of education, socio-economic upliftment, health, housing and so on.

The allocation made for the Scheduled Tribes welfare schemes in the Second Plan was about Rs. 50 crores but we must admit that in the first three years, the performance was not good. It is admitted that the first three years were difficult years and the programme for the implementation of the welfare schemes did not work out satisfactorily. There were many reasons for it, some of them being lack of technical personnel, inaccessibility of the hilly areas and also the territorial adjustments which had to be made on account of the States Reorganisation Commission. But the tempo of progress has now increased and 85 per cent. of the total allocation will have been utilised before the Plan period is over. The Home Minister constantly keeps a watch on the welfare of these classes. A conference of the Ministers of Social Welfare and those who were concerned in the States with this special task was called early this year and another conference is being called sometime later this year so that the bottlenecks could be examined and it will consider how vest the impediments and the handicaps could be removed and how the maximum could be achieved in the minimum possible time. The 43 special multi-purpose tribal blocs have come in for criticism and the Elwin committee has gone into the working of these blocs. We have good response from the tribal blocs and the whole matter has been examined and we hope to have a bigger programme in the Third Plan.

The progress in respect of the Scheduled Castes has been better than in respect of the Tribes. This of course is a refutable point because it is a matter of opinion and I can see Shri Gaikwad smiling. But even though 95 per cent of the allocation will be utilised by the end of this

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current year, I feel that things should move faster. How can things move faster? Not by cent per cent expenditure but by the will, the determination, the faith and the belief we have in the cause. That alone can make us move faster; otherwise, even this large allocation goes by without seeing the results as we would like to see or as the hon. Member, Shri Gaikwad would like to see in the country. Therefore, it is we who have to speed up, it is our belief and faith that will take us far enough.

In the field of de-notified tribes the position was not so happy also. Therefore, we have repeatedly stressed this point to the State Governments to make special efforts for rehabilitating the de-notified ex-criminal tribes especially in the field of agriculture and in the field of industry.

Then we come to the Third Plan. The experience of the past two Plans show us our weaknesses and our strength, they show us the bottlenecks and how to remove them, they show us where we are faltering and where we can stand up again and speed up our work. From the experience of the two Plans we have derived some broad principles, which principles and ideas are being circulated to the various States and Union Territories whose opinions have been sought so that we can achieve the maximum possible targets in the minimum possible time, especially in the field of Scheduled Tribes where shifting cultivation is concerned, where adequate and proper lands have to be given and proper societies will have to be built up.

Only the other day, Sir, an hon. Member brought to our notice the question of allotment of land to wean away tribal people from shifting cultivation in Manipur. Organisation of co-operatives have to be planned for forest exploitation and for giving credit and marketing facilities in the areas where such tribals live.

This brings us, Sir, to the most, shall I say, touching and important section of our people where the most de-humanising and shameful practices continue, namely, the scavengers. The scavengers who keep our cities clean, our villages clean, who run our municipalities, it is these scavengers who need a better deal, and we need greater co-operation and co-ordination at all levels, from the municipal level to the individual level, to see that night soil should not be carried on the head. Here again, enough allocation is made but we have not achieved the target. I consider it the most de-humanising thing that our scavengers are made to do. Mechanisation should come in, and where mechanisation is not possible, in the by-lanes and lanes in our villages, other methods will have to be adopted. Scavenging work is looked down upon in our country. But if you think more deeply what about our doctors and our nurses? They do the same work and it is called noble (*Interruption*). Therefore, we have to lift these people, we have to raise their level as quickly as possible. Scavenging in itself is not bad. Scavenging will always have to be done. But when scavenging is reserved for a particular section of the society it becomes most de-humanising of all kinds of work.

Then we come to the question of services. That also has been absorbing the attention of this House, as to why there should not be better recruitment and more appointments in the services. When you talk of government service you must also not forget the private sector, which also should assist in taking up boys and girls coming from these special classes—I will not call them "under-privileged" any more because any name we give them becomes a stigma; therefore, let us call them "special classes". They have to be brought up, lifted up educationally and economically. The private sector also must be awakened and public opinion must be created. The Government of India is doing all

its best today. Again, it is a matter of opinion, but various steps have been taken to increase the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes employees in the services under the Central Government. Semi-government and autonomous bodies functioning under the various ministries of the Government of India have also been persuaded to agree to the same policy of reservation as has been adopted by the Government.

Sir, candidates are not available in requisite numbers for all the reserved vacancies. However, the Government of India has appointed liaison officers in each Ministry to look after their cause.

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): Even in the Defence Ministry?

Shrimati Alva: I shall answer all of them later. The hon. Member will have his turn.

Now, this takes us back to the post-matric scholarship, from where education begins, from where the boys and girls could be recruited. In the field of education, the number of post-matric scholarship given in 1951-52 to Scheduled Castes—benefit scholarship—boys and girls was 1604. In 1959-60 this has risen to 38,637. In the case of Scheduled Tribes it was 575 in 1951-52 and in 1959-60 it rose to 6,112. That shows an increase of more than 20 times in the case of Scheduled Castes and 10 times more in the case of Scheduled Tribes. Apart from that, in 1959-60 and 1960-61 the Ministry of Home Affairs has agreed to provide additional amounts required for post-matric scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that every eligible student gets scholarship according to the prescribed stage.

This does not end the problem of students coming from these special classes, but it is the beginning of the problem where they want to get through competitive examinations to be recruited into government service. Of all the universities in the country, the Allahabad University was the only university which agreed to run coaching classes for these students. Cent per cent assistance is given by the Government of India. The Home Minister has directed the other States also to find out from their universities whether they will be willing to do so. But, in any case, what we hope to do and what our intention for pushing it up is to have at least one more centre in the south which could be a good coaching centre for these students to study and appear for the competitive examinations.

Now, Sir, we come to the non-official organisations. Non-official organisations have done the work. In ages past we have always had missionaries in our land—I am not talking of religious missionaries but men and women individuals, who thought in the correct way, who practised the correct conduct and who tried to uplift from time to time, from decade to decade, those people who had fallen in the eyes of the rest of their fellow-men or country-men. They are the non-official organisations to whom we pay our tribute. Some of them today find themselves in stringent conditions from where they cannot carry on their work. Therefore, we have revised the policy in rendering them assistance. We have felt that the non-official organisations who carry on this good work, especially work like eradication of untouchability and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, de-notified tribes and other backward classes, they should continue from year to year and not be subjected to submitting their reports promptly. But they must submit their audit reports. They can carry on their work from one year to another, but they need submit their audit reports before the second instalment falls due. I think it is very reasonable.

We have recognised many non-official organisations, because we feel that people go to these non-official organisations not so much for emoluments as to give their time, to sacrifice, to

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dedicate. Therefore, we are trying to assist all these institutions in the country. We have selected some of them for assistance. If they need funds for carrying on such good work they will get them, and it is only by the time their second instalments fall due that they need submit their audit reports.

I wish to mention only one more point. I think there is also an amendment referring to that aspect. It is about the abolition of double-member constituencies. The question of the abolition of double-member constituencies was discussed during the last information consultative committee meeting held in March. After that, the Home Minister discussed it with the Chief Ministers of States. There was consensus of opinion that bifurcation of double-member constituencies was desirable. The President also mentioned it in his address to the joint session of Parliament and said that legislation would be brought forward for bifurcating the double-member constituencies in the country. However, it is on the suggestion of some Members of Parliament that the Home Minister has given time for receiving their valuable suggestions, this way or that way, and those suggestions will help us in coming to a decision. But it must be stated that the Law Ministry has a draft Bill ready, and as soon as a decision is taken, necessary action in the matter will go ahead.

I do not wish to make further comments, because the task is so big. One could go on taking individual schemes and be talking on them. Finally, I want forcefully to impress on this hon. House that it is the purity of heart and sincerity of purpose that has to be made the yardstick, the yardstick by which we shall measure our success and by which we shall reach the cherished goal. Nothing succeeds like prosperity, prosperity is the best leveller, towards that goal we shall endeavour to see that the special classes achieve prosperity.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1958-59, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1959".

It is a long time since the report was placed on the Table of the House. Hereafter, I propose to take up this matter within 15 days after the report is placed on the Table of the House. We are now trying to have the next report also. Each report has to be submitted within six months of the conclusion of the year. Otherwise, there will be overlapping. Therefore, hon. Members also will insist on taking up the report earlier. I would also suggest to the hon. Minister that within 15 days of placing the report on the Table of the House he should give notice of the motion for consideration. I will give priority to this report. Otherwise this becomes stale.

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "and is of opinion that financial aid given to backward States for the educational benefits of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be increased from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent." (1)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

> "and is of opinion that steps should be taken to introduce a Bill in the current session of Parliament creating single member constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Lok Sabha as well as State Assemblies." (2)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "and is of opinion that steps should be taken to advance loans

without interest to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are comparatively in a better position and who want to improve their housing condition". (3)

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that a Parliamentary Committee be set up with necessary powers to assess the progress made in regard to the amelioration in the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the country with a view to suggest ways and means for their inmprovement". (4)

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that while distributing land preference should be given to the Harijans and Adivasis who are landless". (5)

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that Government have failed to improve the social, economic and political condition of Harijans and Advasis". (6)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that Government have failed to abolish the levy of land revenue on uneconomic land holdings of Harijans and Adivasis." (7)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that Government have failed to provide reclaimed land for cultivation to Harijans and Adivasis." (8)

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that Government have failed to provide boarding facilities for Harijan and Adivasi students." (9)

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that cottage industries be run on cooperative basis and Harijans and Adivasis be appointed in them." (10)

Shri R. C. Majhi: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that the extra amount of rupees 15 lakhs given to the special multi-purpose tribal blocks by the Home Ministry be withdrawn immediately, where tribal population is less than 50 per cent." (11)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of all the States be registered as such in all the employment exchanges throughout the country and particularly at the Employment Exchange, Delhi." (12)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that a Parliamentary Committee be set up to enquire into the utilisation of the grants sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to different States, Union territories and private agencies." (13)

Shri K. C. Jena: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

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"and is of opinion that adequate steps be taken by the Central Government to provide lands to the landless Harijans and Adivasis." (14)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that the Central Government should allocate necessary funds for construction of Houses for the landless Harijans in the villages." (15)

Shri Subodh Hansda: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that steps be taken to audit the accounts of the non-official organisation which are receiving financial assistance from the Government of India for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes." (16)

With your permission, I move my next amendment with a slight alternation.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I beg to move:

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that adequate steps be taken to rehabilitate the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes evicted due to construction of big dams, industrial projects, etc., in the various parts of the country." (17)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that steps be taken to prepare a consolidated list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout the Union." (18)

Shri Ram Dhani Das: I bek to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that students of the most backward castes among the Harijans like Dom and others, should be given special attention in the field of education, and a start should be made without and delay for providing such students with residential schools, with free food, clothing, lodging and books, etc. And where residential schools are not possible, individual students belonging to such castes, should be given a stipend of Rs. 25 per month or of an amount which the Government considers adequate to meet all the expenses at the Primary education stage." (19)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that individual Harijans belonging to the most backward section of the Harijans like Dom and others should not be expected to contribute anything substantial for the purpose of constructing houses for their living; hence the Government should give Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,600 for construction of their independent houses as aid and the above facility should not be limited to the employees of the local bodies alone but to all the individuals living in rural areas." (20)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that the Government should give a serious consideration to the problem of representation of the most backward section of Harijans like Dom and others in the Legislatures and local bodies, District Boards, etc." (21)

Mr. Speaker: The main motion and the amendments are now before the House.

Six hours have been allotted for discussion of this report. I would urge upon hon. Members to confine their remarks to 15 minutes each. I have got as many as 16 names before me. The hon. Minister also would like to have some time for reply. At 3 o'Clock we will start the discussion on the motion relating to Nagaland. Till then, this discussion will go on. The balance of time remaining will be utilised tomorrow.

I am told that only one hour remains for the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill. I think that instead of keeping that Bill part-heard, we shall dispose of it first tomorrow, and then take up this report.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, every year, whenever we discuss the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we have to deal with the omissions and commissions and the measures which have been taken by the various Ministries at the Centre and also in the States.

12.47 hrs.

[Shri Heda *in the Chair*]

This year also the Commissioner has made several complaints and also made suggestions, as to how these evils could be remedied. To my mind, the defects or the evils pointed out by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the first report are not in anyway different from those which are again pointed out by him in the present report which is under discussion. The areas may differ, the States may differ, the magnitude of the task may differ, but these evils are prevalent everywhere. The remedies often suggested by the Commissioner have to be taken up and implemented by the State Governments seriously and sincerely which is not done I have no doubt that the Central Government has done its bit in every sphere, particularly in the matter of giving liberal assistance not only to the State Governments but also to the various non-official agencies. But, the system which has been adopted for removing the various difficulties is not the corect system. The Government of India, and particularly the Home Minister in his public speeches as well as in the conferences of the various ministers who are concerned with the matters relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also in the Central Advisory Board has been stressing the need to spend money from various other sources and pointed out that the money which has been given to the State Governments for various other developmental work should also be utilised for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes to a greater extent. But so far, I think no State has taken it seriously nor even the departments of the Central Government. I understand that the Home Ministry has asked some of its officers to see that especially the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, and the Ministry of Education set apart a certain amount for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes out of their own Budgets. I do not know the results. No doubt these instructions have been frequently issued to the State Governments, but the State Governments have not cared to implement them. Therefore, I think the only method by which the State Governments and even the Central Government departments could be made to adhere to the instructions of the Home Minister is to adopt the method which the Bombay Government has recently adopted.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): There is no Bombay Government; it is Maharashtra Government.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I stand corrected. The Maharashtra Government has issued instructions to the panchayats that if they do not remove untouchability prevalent in their respective

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areas, Government will not advance any funds to those panchayats. These are the types of methods which alone would make the State Governments implement the suggestions made by the Home Minister. Various State Governments will have to come to the Central Government for assistance for their own developmental purposes. If the Central Government could make this condition as one of the binding conditions on the State Government that in case they do not set apart a particular sum for the welfare of the scheduled castes, the Central Government will not give any assistance by way of grants or loans to them, I think the matter will be very quickly settled.

There is another thing which the Central Government is doing. The Home Ministry must have struggled hard with the Planning Commission to find nearly Rs. 39 crores to be spent under the first Five Year Plan for the scheduled castes. Similarly, in the Second Five Year Plan, they got about Rs. 91 crores. But out of the Rs. 39 crores in the first Plan, they could spend only to the extent of Rs. 26 crores, thereby leaving about Rs. 13 crores unspent. I the second Plan, though the amount is pretty high—Rs. 91 crores—they could only spend about Rs. 32 crores. They were expected to spend another Rs. 40 crores during 1959-60 or 1960-61. Even if the Home Ministry or the Governments which take this money spend Rs. 40 crores, yet there will be about Rs. 20 crores which would be left unspent. All these things happen because the Home Ministry depends on the State Governments for implementing the various constructive programmes and they depend upon non-official agencies only for things like doing propaganda against untouchability and so on. This system will naturally make the progress of work very slow.

My humble suggestion is that as far as possible the Central Government should take all the constructive schemes under them, specially for providing water facilities, house sites and giving loans for purchasing lands for cultivation. These are some of the schemes which the Central Government should themselves take up under the centrally sponsored schemes. I know the Central Government is giving a lot of assistance to the State Governments in various forms. They go to the extent of paying nearly 75 per cent of the expenditure, but even then the State Governments ar not in a position to take advantage of the Central Government's grant, simply because they are not in a position to find 25 per cent of the expenditure. Some of the things which the Central Government have now got under their own schemes are said to be proving very well and they are really doing a great benefit to the scheduled castes. Therefore, if the Government feel that they would like to spend less amount, I think if that amount is spent under centrally sponsored schemes, more benefit would be given to the scheduled castes.

Another, point I would like to bring to the notice of the House is about the allocation of about Rs. 100 crores in the third Five Year Plan. I do not know on what basis Government, particularly, the Planning Commission, arrived at this figure. I understand in the conference of State Ministers, they made a demand that in the third Plan, the amount should be at least three times the amount set apart in the second Plan. I think even the Home Minister has given his view that the amount given in the second Plan should be definitely enhanced. On that basis, the Home Ministry should take up this question with the Planning Commission and see that the amount of Rs. 100 crores is enhanced to a reasonable amount.

There are various other schemes which have been taken up during the second Plan and which have not been completed. For completing those

schemes, the Government of India will have to spend some money. I think this Rs. 100 crores will not be sufficient to meet the commitments which have already been made during the second Plan and also to take up the schemes under the third Plan.

The Home Ministry has started some institutes like industrial training institutes on the pattern which the Labour Ministry has chalked out. These institutes under the Home Ministry have been functioning very well and they have been very helpful, specially to the scheduled tribes students. This is the type of thing which we would like the Home Ministry to sponsor even for the scheduled castes. If the Government of India could depend on the State Governments for various things, I do not see any reason why the Government of India should not assist the Labour Ministry to create some percentage of seats for the scheduled castes in these institutes. I know there is a percentage fixed but that would not help to a greater extent. The Labour Ministry does not itself have too many of these institutes in the States. I would very much request the Home Ministry to see that the Labour Ministry is assisted considerably to start these institutes in various States in greater number. That will not only solve the unemployment problem of the Scheduled castes, but will also help deserving non-scheduled caste people to get technical training.

The Commissioner has given in his report the number of educated unemployed amongst the scheduled castes. It runs into some lakhs. There are also thousands of graduates among the scheduled castes who could not secure any jobs. The number of people who have got the benefit from the State Governments and the Central Government for education, but could not complete either matriculation or graduation will run into lakhs and they will not be in a position to secure any Government job or earn their living. They would be adding to the battalion of unemployed people in this country and after a long interval, I am afraid they may be a menace not only to the community, but to the nation also.

Whenever the Government think of land reforms, the Government always feel two things, *viz.*, distributing the land to the landless poor and enhancing food production in this country. Jagir abolition has come in various States, but that has not helped these people to any great extent. Now we are thinking about ceiling. As it is being delayed in various States, I think even the ceiling will not be able to bring a lot of benefit to the scheduled castes. In any case, the Government of India have got the responsibility not only to help the scheduled caste landless agricultural labour, but also to help the other landless labour in the country whose number is sufficiently large.

13 hrs.

At present the Scheduled Castes Commission is not able to get figures from the State Governments as to the number of landless labour, particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the State. Therefore, it would help the Government of India to chalk out a better plan and also help a larger number of Scheduled Castes if they could ask the Census Commissioner to include this item in the census of 1961. It will help not only these people but also various deserving non-scheduled castes.

Now I want to deal with one very important department of the Government of India, and that is the Defence Department. I have great regard both for the Ministers and the Ministry but, as far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, I think that is the Ministry which occupies the highest rank in flouting the constitutional privileges granted to the Scheduled Caste under the Constitution. The Defence Ministry certainly do not care for any instructions, either from the

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

Home Ministry or from the Constitution. I do not want to narrate the whole story here. If you only take the number of officers in the Defence Ministry there may be half a dozen officers who have been recruited much before we achieved independence. Excepting the civilians in various categories including sweepers and so on, no consideration is shown to Scheduled Castes in the Defence Ministry's oppointments. I am not here pleading to the Defence Ministry or the Government of India to reduce the qualifications or to minimise the standards for recruitment in the defence service.

I only want to remind the Defence Minister and his Ministry not to ignore the historical facts. If the Scheduled Castes have been asked to do any responsible duty in the olden days, the only responsible duty that was given to them was to protect the villages. That is the reason why they started living on the outskirts of the villages. I hope the Minister very much enlightened if he cares to know about the fighting nature of the Scheduled Castes in the Mahar regiment. Then they were operating in a very important corps, the Machine Gun Corps and they have done very well. Now if the Defence Ministry has got no other reason excepting that some officers and men would not like to rub shoulders or join and work with the Scheduled Castes in the services, I see no reason why they could not provide reservation. When they are recruiting officers, if all the qualifications are fulfilled by a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Caste I see no reason why the Defence Ministry should not agree to fix a percentage for them.

Similarly in the educational institutions which are being financed by the Government of India such reservations ought to be there. If they could only convene a meeting or a conference and in that conference members of the Scheduled Castes are included, I think they will not have an opportunity to say in future that Scheduled Caste people are inefficient people to be put in the defence service.

Now I am reminded of the committee which has been constituted by the Uttar Pradesh Government to see what the reasons are for the Scheduled Caste people not taking advantage of the reservation and filling the vacancies reserved for them. I would like the Government of India also to constitute such a committee to go into the vacancies in other departments and how they are filled up. I would very much stress that they should go very deep into the reasons why the Defence Ministry have not filled up these vacancies or why they have not given reservation to Scheduled Castes. I very strongly recommend and appeal to the Government to take that up.

I hope I have got some more time left for me.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 17 minutes.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Can I have a few more minutes?

Mr. Chairman: Only two more minutes.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Then I come to some small points. The Home Ministry have recruited some Assistant Commissioners in 1957. They recruited them for a second time in 1958 or 1959. Then, because of the austerity measures they could not be absorbed. I do not see any reason why for a second time those people should be called and recruited when they are not being absorbed.

There are many Scheduled Caste people staying outside their State and working in various installations the Government of India. For example, Telugu-speaking and Tamil-speaking people are working in Jubbalpore and Poona These people do not get any

concessions meant for the Scheduled Castes. They do not get even education for their children in those States. I think the Home Ministry has already received a lot of representations from this kind of people in those States. I want the Government of India to take some steps in this regard.

Again, giving training in the industrial training institutes will help most of the Scheduled Caste people to better their conditions. I think the Estimates Committee have suggested the reservation of a certain percentage of contracts to these people. That has been referred to the various State Governments and the Government of India have received some replies. I would request the Home Ministry to find out some way out to help these people so that they may economically be put on a sound footing.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): It is good that after a long interval we are discussing the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But it ought to have been discussed much earlier. That itself shows how our Ministry is taking interest in the problems of Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes. It is tragic that every year they are not making arrangements for the discussion of this Report.

As regards the progress of the welfare work among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes progress is not satisfactory. Even the Deputy Minister has agreed in her speech that it has not progressed so much.

Secondly, when we are going to evaluate the progress of work among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at least we must have some comprehensive picture in this Report. But this report could not give all the picture that is wanted by us. Information is wanting in this report regarding figures of unemployment, availability of lands and other things. Of course I am not blaming the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He has categorically stated in his report that though he sought so many things from the various State departments they did not respond as much as he expected. That is another tragedy—how the State Governments are tackling this matter of the poor people. That is why I want to suggest categorically that this type of advisory committee or body is meaningless. Because, they are more or less ineffective.

The Commissioner has suggested many good things. There are certain suggestions which are very good and welcomed by the Scheduled Caste and Tribe's people. But the main point is how to implement his suggestions or schemes. Because, whatever be his suggestions, it is not obligatory on the part of the State Governments to formulate a scheme or execute a scheme on the basis of his suggestion.

It is optional on the State Governments. There is a directive principle also. There is a certain directive to the State Governments. But that is only an expression of pious wishes and not in the directions for implementation but for consideration Regarding land reform also. There is a suggestion that security of land must be provided in the legislation in all the places and that people of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must be given certain guarantees. But when I go through all these reports, I find that a good number of States even today could not formulate such legislation. What is the reason for that? Of course, I do not know the reason. That was not given here. That is another thing.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner's Department is something farcical. If you want to keep it only to put some moral pressure on the State you can keep it but the outcome will be very much less. That is why I suggest that this is the right time for the Government of India to create a separate ministry for dealing with this matter of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled

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Tribes and other backward classes. Taking the urgency of rehabilitation of refugees into consideration, because thousands of refugees are coming from East and West Pakistan, we had to create a separate ministry to deal with their problems. People of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, I think, form no less than one-third of the total population of India. To deal with such a big population we must have a similar separate ministry. Just to have some advisory body to give some advice and from time to time to report to the President and to place pious reports before the Lok Sabha will not help much because he has got no executive power. Therefore a separate ministry must be formed with executive power, otherwise you cannot tackle the problem successfully. That is my suggestion.

In Tripura State we have got a Tribal Welfare advisory body, but that body also is only to have some discussion on certain matters. Very few of the suggestions of other members are responded in that body's meetings. This is another funny thing. I am not speaking for myself but I am really surprised to find that though I have been a Member of this House since 1952 and I belong to the Scheduled Tribes I was not taken in that Tribal welfare advisory body which has been constituted in Tripura State and some other people have been taken who could not claim to be more acquainted with the problems. This, I think, has something to do with political considerations. I do not know what it is. It is for the Government to answer this point.

At the State level also these advisory boards will not help much. We must have Tribal councils or other councils like that with some executive power. Unless such a body has executive power, it cannot do much effective work. That is why I suggest that at all levels some sort of that power must be given.

We have got one or two Tribal blocks in our area, but the functioning of the blocks is very unsatisfactory. Cadres from Tribal people are not being recruited to those blocks also. Such people are deputed to carry out this work who do not know the minds of the Tribal people. That is another tragedy. This sort of thing must be removed.

The most vital point that I am going to make is about the economic problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This report suggests eradication of some social evils. Eradication of untouchability or right to entrance of Harijans into temples has been suggested. Some legislation might have been enacted of that type. That is good. That type of social reform is absolutely necessary. I admit that. But at the same time even if you have passed legislation of that type, you would not make much progress about Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Harijan people. The main thing is economic relief. That is why we have to take up the first and foremost task of building up their economic condition. That is the main problem. We can talk of our culture. You can set up some community hall or centres to develop their own culture, but you cannot successfully raise them until and unless their economic condition is improved. That is why making their economic condition better is the most urgent necessity.

If we go through all the facts, we will find that a good number of peasants either belong to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or to other backward classes. They are the people who cultivate land. They are the peasants. Therefore if you want to improve their condition you must have land reforms. They must be provided with land, otherwise you cannot improve their condition much

although you might have desire to improve their condition. That is why in every State, legislation must be passed so that landless people belonging to these communities are given priority in the distribution of land.

There are certain areas in India where people of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are predominant inhabitants. Such areas must be declared as Scheduled Areas where only people belonging to that particular community should be rehabilitated. If you do not protect their interests that way then other moneyed, advanced or cunning people will advance money to them or give them loans and exploit them. Ultimately they will thus lose their land and it will be transferred to those other people. That is how thousands of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been evicted from their lands. You must stop that eviction. If you want to stop that eviction, you must have land legislation on that basis.

It is good that recently we have passed the Land Reforms Act for Tripura where at least certain provisions have been incorporated to restrict transfers of land belonging to Scheduled Tribes to other people. But that also is not enough. What is happening actually in Tripura State? In Tripura State, we find that hundreds of Tribal people are being evicted from their lands and this administrative body is, in some way or other, only acting as a silent spectator and somewhere directly participating in the act of evicting these Tribal people. Otherwise, I do not find any reason why these Tribal people who have been cultivating their lands for years together should be evicted. I can give you the name of some 40 Tribal families in Sunamara sub-division. The hon. Home Minister may please take note of that. They had been cultivating those particular plots of land for the last 40 years. That land has been acquired and given for the rehabilitation of other sections of the people. Why? We have got plenty of land in our State. You can find land elsewhere for them. You cannot acquire that land, evict a section of the people and again make them refugees. This is very unfair. I wrote about it to the Secretary of the Tripura Administration. His answer was very funny. He told me, "We have acquired that land. Now there are certain difficulties that have arisen. Please advise your people to find a place elsewhere and we can give them rehabilitation grants." Is it an answer that should come from a responsible Government officer? Really, it is very bad. How long will these Tribal people be suffering like that? I do not know that. But a time will come when these Tribal people also will resent it—and we have seen resentment. These Naga people have been fighting for a long time and ultimately the Government of India had to accept their demand. That is there. Even in our State, there are certain places which are completely or predominantly inhabited by Tribal people. They are compact areas. It is not only in Tripura State. it may be possible to find it in other places also. And wherever it is possible, certain plots of land must be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and only these people should be made to inhabit those particular areas. In that way at least we can give them some guarantee in the land itself.

Another point I want to urge is this. I fought out this at the time of the consideration of the Bill itself, that is the Bill relating to the legislation of the unauthorised occupation of land. At that time also I spoke. Most of the Tribal people are shifting cultivators. When some sense dawns on them, the start developing the land, and there is a tradition among our people that first they reclaim the land, then apply and then get settlement after three or four years. And that tradition has been going on in our State and people have reclaimed quite a considerable portion of land like that. But now

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we have passed that Bill to evict them summarily, that is all those unauthorised occupations. But it should have been the attitude of Government to see that all these unauthorised occupations, particularly in those areas where there is no dispute or trouble, are regularised. That should be the attitude of our Government, and I think in our part also a list should be maintained.

Then, regarding education I wish to say something. I have not much time, but I wish to say that the present system of education is quite defective, particularly for the Tribal people. The trouble that the Tribal people are facing is, first when they go to school they face the linguistic difficulty, because they have got some other language. At least up to the primary standard they must be given education through their mother tongue. In the Government reports and other things that is agreed to. But what is the concrete action they have taken to implement it? No action has been taken so far. If the Government was so keen to have such kinds of organisations in the last two or three years, I could have given them that type of organisation and the production of text-books in tribal language could have been done. But no effort is being made in that direction.

And then, even if you establish primary schools in these villages you cannot expect all these children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to attend school, because they are poor and they have to go into the fields to help their parents to earn for themselves. Even a boy of seven, eight or ten years of age has to go and work in the field. So I suggest that if you want to give them education, you must give them some cash dole, including text-books and other things wherever necessary. You must collect data in this respect and find out who are the poor people and give them cash doles and help them to attend school. If you proceed in that way, then you can at least give some sort of educational benefit to them. Otherwise it will not be much effective.

Then, there is the question of reservation of posts. It is a good thing. In the Constitution there is a direction to this effect, and in the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also there is some direction. In the Government services some posts have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But in many cases we find that these posts have not been filled by the candidates belonging to these particular communities, because it is only a pious wish. If any State Government or Ministry or any appointing authority refuses to appoint them, then the candidates belonging to that particular community are quite helpless because they cannot go to the court. If you want to implement this direction seriously and very sincerely, you must have a legislation on that basis, so that if any officer does not implement it or if anybody refuses to implement it, then the person concerned can go to the court and file a suit. So I urge that we must have a legislation on that basis.

And lastly, I have to point out that the Manipuri community in our part, are not treated as a backward community at present. But they are backward. I request the Government to see that when the next list is prepared for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, this Manipuri community of Tripura also is included as a backward class community and all the amenities and privileges to which such communities are entitled should also be given to that community.

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति जी, प्रति वर्ष शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट सभा के पटल पर रखी जाती है और यहां उस पर विचार होता है । जहां तक उन के

अपने कार्य का सम्बन्ध है, में उस की सराहना करता हूं कि वह देश में जो अस्पृश्यता की भयंकरता है, उस की ओर सरकार और जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हैं, लेकिन जो प्रतिवेदन का रूप और भाषा है, उस में विशेष अन्तर नहीं आता ।

13.27 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि आज भी देश में अस्पृश्याता हिल नहीं रही है । सरकार के प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं ऊपर से नीचे तक, लेकिन अस्पृश्याता अनेक रूप से आज भी देश में मौजूद है और हम, जो अस्पृश्यता के शिकार बनते हैं, यह नहीं कह सकते कि तेहि नो दिवसा गता: अर्थात वे दिन हमारे चले गए, जब हम पर जुल्म होता था, जब हमें छोटा समझा जाता था, नीच समझा जाता था, हम पर अत्याचार होते थे, हम को अनेक यातनायें दी जाती थी । मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि आज भी वह अपमान, वे यातनायें, वे संकट, वह कास्ट, वह दुरदुर की नीति यकीनी तौर से देश में विद्यमान है । शिड्यड कास्टस के वैलफेयर के सम्बन्ध योजना कमीशन द्वारा नियुक्त स्टडी टीम ने अपना विचार सरकार के सामने रखा है, एक रिपोर्ट दी है । मैं उस में इस वक्त नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन देश में जो यह ख्याल बन रहा है कि अस्पृश्यता मिट रही है, जा रही है, उस के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उन से पूछिए, जो आज अस्पृश्याता के शिकार बनते हैं । प्रश्न यह है कि क्या अस्पृश्यता अपने किसी भी रूप में जा रही है । जो भी उस रूप हो सकते हैं, उन को आप देखें । जहां तक अस्पृश्यता का अर्थ मनुष्य को गर्हित समझने की भावना है, क्या वह समाप्त हो रही है ? मैं यह मानता हुं कि हमारे बापू महात्मा गांधी जी ने विशेष बल के साथ इधर ध्यान दिया, लेकिन आज उतना ध्यान इस समस्या को ओर नहीं दिया जा रहा है । पीने के पानी के कूंओं के प्रयोग, मंदिरों में प्रवेश और शिक्षा संस्थाओं के बारे में जो स्डडी टीम द्वारा परसेन्टेज दिया गया है, मैं नहीं समझता कि उस में कुछ विशेष अन्तर पड़ता है । मैं अपने क्षेत्र और अनेक अन्य क्षेत्रों को देखने के बाद कह सकता हूं कि आज भी हम लोग पीने के पानी के स्थानों पर चढ़ नहीं पाते हैं और मन्दिरों में प्रवेश नहीं कर पाते हैं तथा शिक्षा संस्थाओं में दिक्कत पाते हैं और सब से नीचे की तह के लोगों, भंगियों, डोमों, आदि पर जो भयंकरता बरती जाती है, में उस की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । मैं आज भी यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि अस्पृश्याता की विभीषिका भयंकरता के साथ देश में विद्यमान है । हमें देश के अन्दर एक ख्याल पैदा करना है, जनता के अन्दर समानता का एक वातावरण पैदा करना है और जो सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विषमता हमारे देश में माजूद है, उसको दूर करना है, और इन सब बातों को देख कर आगे कदम बढ़ाना है । मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि जिस तेजी से हमें चलना चाहिये उस तेजी से आप और हम चल नहीं रहे हैं, हम धीरे चल रहे हैं । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो अनुदान की राशि रखा गई थी उसको अगर आप देखें तो पता चलेगा कि वह व्यय नहीं हो पाई है और क्यों खर्च नहीं हो पाई है, इस की ओर आपका ध्यान नहीं है । आप देख नहीं पाते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें इस ओर ध्यान दे रही हैं या नहीं दे रही हैं । जहां तक कमिशनर साहब की रिकमेंडेशनस का ताल्लुक है, रिकमेंडेशंस बन कर ही आती है, कभी ऊपर चली जाती हैं और कभी नीचे सरक जाती हैं । जहां तक उन पर अमल का सम्बन्ध है, चाहे मेरी राज्य सरकार हो या दूसरी राज्य सरकार हों, मै दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि उन पर अमल नही हो पाता है । इसकी वजह यह है कि सैंटर की तरफ

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

से जब कभी दृष्टिपात होता है तो हल्के हल्के होता है, जोर के साथ नहीं होता है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक यहां पर सैंटर में कोई इस तरह का अलग मंत्रालय नहीं होगा तब तक काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। इस मांग को मैं बड़े ही जोरदार शब्दों में दन में पेश करना चाहता हूं कि इस कार्य के लिये एक अलग मंत्रालय हो जो जन-जातियों, परिगणित जातियों और पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के कार्य को देखे। जहां तक इस से सम्बन्धित काम का ताल्लुक है वह बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है और इसको भली प्रकार सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिये यह बहुत ही आवश्यक हो गया है कि एक अलग से मंत्रालय इसके लिये कायम हो। जहां तक आपकी स्कीमों का, आपकी योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, वे बहुत ही मंद गति से चलती हैं। इनके लिये जो पैसा अलग से रखा जाता है वह भी खर्च नहीं हो पाता है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो परिगणित जातियां हैं, जो जन-जातियां हैं, उनके भलाई के काम रुक जाते हैं। जहां तक दूसरी योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है जोकि आम लोगों के लिये होती हैं जैसे छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे हैं, कुटीर उद्योग हैं, खेती की उन्नति के लिये सहायता दी जाती है, आम किसानों और मजदूरों को सहायता दी जाती है उनमें भी इन लोगों का उतना ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है जितना कि रखना जाना चाहिये। इसका सीधा सा एक कारण यह है कि जो अधिकारी लोग हैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर नहीं जाता है। मैं आपको इस सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि आप एक चेकिंग मशीनरी इस काम के लिये कायम करें, जो आपके अधीन हो। इसका रूप भी कुछ हो सकता है लेकिन इस तरह की किसी मशीनरी का होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

जहां तक जीवन की आवश्यकताओं का सम्बन्ध हैं, पीने के पानी का सम्बन्ध है, जमीन का सम्बन्ध है, इनका प्रबन्ध जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिये। इस ओर आपका विशेष तौर से ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आज भी मैं देखता हूं कि देश के बहुत बड़े भाग में पीने के पानी की खातिर लोग घड़े ले कर बैठे रहते हैं, उनको पीने का पानी नसीब नहीं होता है। स्टडी टीम की रिपोर्ट में जो यह कहा गया है कि कोई परसेंटेज बहुत आगे बढ़ गया है वह ठीक हो सकता है, मैं उसकी तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। मैं कहता हूं कि आम कुओं पर जो सरकारी अनुदान से बनाये गए हैं, उन पर भी हरिजनों को चढ़ने नहीं दिया जाता है और यह बात देश के बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र पर लागू होती है। इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक रहने के लिये जगह का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उसके बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूं। मैं इस आवास के प्रश्न को दूसरे रूप में नहीं लेता हूं। लेकिन यह प्रश्न बहुत ही जरूरी प्रश्न है। मैं समझता हूं कि बने बानये मकान देना उतना आवश्यक नहीं है जितना कि रहने के लिये जमीन देना है। लेकिन आज होता क्या है? आज होता यह है कि हरिजन जिन जमीनों पर रहते हैं, आज जो जमीनें हरिजनों के पास हैं मैं यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि वे भी उनसे छीनी जा रही है और उनके स्थानों पर दूसरे शक्तिशाली लोगों द्वारा मकान खड़े किए जा रहे हैं उनके मकानो के सामने दीवार खड़ी की जा रहा है, यह पंजाब के अन्दर हो रहा है, यू० पी० के अन्दर हो रहा है तथा दिल्ली व दूसरों राज्यों में हो रहा है। इस तरह के वाकयात, इस तरह की कई घटनायें हमायें हमारे देखने में आई हैं। चाहे वे श्मशान की जमीने हैं, चाहे सार्वजनिक जमीने हैं, उनको आमोद प्रमोद, स्वाग तमासे के लिये हैं दिल्ली राज्य में भी और देश के दूसरे भागों में भी बलशाली जातियों द्वारा जबरदस्ती इस्तेमाल की जा रही है और

हरिजनों को उजाड़ा जा रहा है । यह दिल्ली राज्य में भी और दूसरे राज्यों में भी हो रहा है । इस पर विचार भी चलता है कि जिस ज़मीन पर हरिजन का झोंपड़ा है, जिस ज़मीन पर वह रहता है, वह उसी को दे दी जाए लेकिन देखने में आता है कि उसको वहां से भी उखाड़ने के प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं । मैं मिसालें नहीं देना चाहता हूं । लेकिन मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि इस ओर ध्यान देने की विशेष तौर से जरूरत है । रहने के लिये उनको मकान देना, रहने के लिये उनको ज़मीन देना, उनके अन्दर एक प्रकार से आत्म-संतोष पैदा करना है । हम यह बर्दा त कर सकतें हैं कि हम को छोटा समझा जाता है, गर्हित समझा जाता है, अस्पृश्य समझा जाता है, इस वास्ते हमको उठाने में समय लग सकता है और उस ओर आपके प्रयत्न चल भी रहे हैं । लेकिन जहां तक पीने के पानी का, रहने के लिये ज़मीन के टुकड़े का समन्ध है, वह जल्दी ही हल होना चाहिये ।

तीसरी योजना में आप जन-जातियों के लिये, हरिजनों के लिये, पिछड़ी जातियों के लिये सौ करोड़ रखे रहे हैं । हरिजनों के लिहाज़ से, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिहाज से पिछली दो योजनाओं में नियत धन में पांच करोड़ का अन्तर नज़र आता हे लेकिन अगर हम इसको फैला कर देखें तो वह अन्तर बढ़ना चाहिये । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो यह अनुदान रखा जा रहा है, वह हमारी गिरी हालत को देखते हुए, आज की परिस्थितियों में बहुत ही कम है । जहां तक लोगों को बसाने का, रिफ्यूजीज को बसाने का प्रश्न है, उनको तो आप बसा रहे हैं और बसाना भी चाहिये लेकिन हम सदियों से देश में रिफ्यूजी हैं, हमारे पास ज़मीन भी नहीं है, व्यापार के साधन भी नहीं है, खाने को नहीं है, पीने को नहीं है, रोजगार नहीं है, कोई धंधा नहीं है, हज़ारों और लाखों की तादाद में हम में से लोग भूमिहीन हैं, उनको बसाने का प्रयत्न भी आपकी ओर से होना चाहिये । तृतीय योजना में जो आप सौ करोड़ रुपया रख रहे हैं कोई वजह नहीं कि आप उसको २०० या ३०० करोड़ नहीं करें । यह ठीक है कि जब भी इस तरह की बात की जाती है तो उसका आम योजना पर, आम प्लान पर प्रभाव पड़ता है लेकिन हल्के हल्के आप इसको देखें और आगे बढ़ने का प्रयत्न करें तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह हो भी सकता है और कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है । सौ करोड़ के अलावा और जो अनुदान हैं, जैसे छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के लिये हैं, कुटीर उद्योगों के लिये हैं, दूसरी योजनाओं के लिये हैं, छोटे कुओं तथा सिंचाई के साधनों के लिये हैं, रहने के लिये हैं मकानों के लिये हैं तथा और जो दूसरे आम सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिये अनुदान हैं उनमें भी अगर हरिजनों का ख्याल रखा जाए और इस बारे में आपकी तरफ से अदेश जारी कर दिये जायें तो मैं समझता हूं कि कोई वजह नहीं है कि हरिजनों की भलाई के काम आगे न बढ़ सकें । मैं चहता हूं कि यह जो अनुदान सौ करोड़ का है, वह बहुत ही कम है, और उसको कम से कम दो सौ और तीन सौ करोड़ होना चाहिये ।

साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कमियां पिछली योजनाओं में रह गई हैं, वे तृतीय योजना में दूर की जानी चाहियें ।

हम यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दू मात्र के अन्दर जो अस्पृश्यता है, यह एक अभिशाप है एक छिद्र हैं, जो उसे अन्दर ही अन्दर खोखला कर रहा है । मैं एक कहावत जो संस्कृत में है आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं :

"सुन्दरमणिमय भवने पश्यति
पिपीलिका रन्ध्रम "

सुन्दर मणी के मकान में चींटी छिद्र देखती है । हिन्दू समाज के अन्दर गांधी जी ने इस को कोढ़ की संज्ञा दी थी । मैं समझता हूं कि जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि हिन्दू समाज के अन्दर एक छिद्र है, वह ठीक नहीं है । अनेक छिद्र हैं । ये जो सब बातें हैं ये दूर होनी चाहियें । हमारे साथ समानता

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

का, मानवता का व्यवहार होना चाहिये "मा जीवेम्य: प्रमद: " । प्राणियों की उपेक्षा मत करो । जीवों के प्रति प्रमाद मत करो । प्राणियों के प्रति आलस मत करो । लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि आज भी यह उपेक्षा हो रही है । जो घटनायें घटित हो रही हैं वे साबित करती हैं, कि हमारे साथ उपेक्षा हो रही है । आज हमारे दिमाग में जो यह बात आ गई है कि अस्पृश्यता जा रही है, घट रही है, वह ठीक नहीं है । आज अधिकारी भी, पुलिस भी, जनता भी केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें भी ऐसा सोचती हैं कि अस्पृश्यता घट रही है लेकिन यह ठीक नहीं है । आज भी हम को अपमान, यातनायें सहन करनी पड़ती हैं । ये जो सब बातें हैं, ये जो घटनायें हैं ये हमारे अन्दर एक रोष की भावना पैदा करती हैं । लेकिन इस का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हम टकराना चाहते हैं । हम देश में सद्भावना के साथ, प्रेम के साथ, भाई भाई की तरह से रहना चाहते हैं । लेकिन ऐसा हो सके, इस के लिये भारी प्रयत्न हम को और आप को करने होंगे । मैं जानता हूं कि आप ने अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिये कानून पास किया हुआ है लेकिन उस कानून की कोई परवा नहीं करता है । उस कानून की अधिकारी वर्ग परवा नहीं करता है, पुलिस परवा नहीं करती है तथा दूसरे लोग परवा नहीं करते हैं । जब कभी हम थाने में रिपोर्ट लिखाने के लिये जाते हैं तो वह या तो लिखी नहीं जाती है और अगर लिखी जाती है, तो बिगाड़ कर लिखी जाती है । हमेशा ही हम को दबा कर के, हमारी छाती पर चढ़ कर के समझौता कराया जाता है । इस तरह की कई घटनायें हो चुकी हैं जो मैं आप को बता सकता हूं । मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारे मस्तिष्क के अन्दर कोई आज इस तरह की बात आई है कि हम इन को अस्पृश्य समझना छोड़ दें । मैं आप के सामने एक दो घटनायें पेश करना चाहता हूं । एक बड़े पुलिस के अधिकारी के सामने जब मैं एक अपमान के प्रश्न को ले कर गया कि किस तरह से एक नौजवान पढ़े लिखे को किस प्रकार अपमानपूर्वक मूढ़े से धकेल दिया गया, उस को अपमानित किया गया तो उस पुलिस अधिकारी ने इस की कोई परवा नहीं की बल्कि हरिजनों की आजादी और उस का गलत प्रभाव का रोना रोया । एक दूसरी घटना इस प्रकार है कि एक पढ़ा लिखा नौजवान जोकि पोस्ट आफिस में क्लर्क के पद पर काम करता है, उस के कपड़ों को धोबी द्वारा फेंक दिया गया और उस को नाई की दुकान से उठा कर अलग कर दिया गया और इस पर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकना आप का कर्त्तव्य है । यह कहना कि आजादी का हरिजनों के दिमागों पर गलत असर हो रहा है, मैं कहता हूं ठीक नहीं है । मैं आज यहां पर एलानिया कहता हूं कि

'We are the children of freedom'.
'They are the exploiters of freedom'.

आज देश के अन्दर जो आजादी आई है वह बापू के प्रताप से आई है और नाना प्रकार से उस का एक असर हमारे दिमागों पर हुआ है । आज हम पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं ये किस वजह से होते हैं ? ये अत्याचार हम पर हमारी चेतना की वजह से, हमारी जागृति की वजह से, हमारे प्रभाव की वजह से, हमारे उठने की वजह से, होते हैं और हम इन को सहन नहीं कर सकते हैं । मैं अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद दूंग. कि उन्होंने स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर अपनी स्पीच में यह कहा कि देश को हमें भी साथ लेकर चलना है । यह ठीक हो सकता है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हम खुद चलने लग गये हैं, आज हम को जिधर चाहो खदेड़ कर आप नहीं ले जा सकते हैं, आज बाजू पकड़ कर ले जाने की बात नहीं है ।

"यश: श्री अयता मयि" ।

हमारे अन्दर कीर्ति पैदा हो, हमारे अन्दर कल्याण हो, हमारे अन्दर वैभव पैदा हो ।

अन्त में दो मिनट में भंगियों की बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं ।

देश के अन्दर भंगियों की हालत हर तरीके से बहुत ही गिरी हुई है । हमारे केन्द्रीय हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड ने एक सब कमेटी कायम की है भंगी जांच कमेटी बनाई है और वह अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी और मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूं कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में आप कुछ भंगियों के बारे में समावेश करने के लिये तैयार हैं । लेकिन देश की जो भयंकर सैनिटरी कंडीशन है उस पर मुझे अफसोस है । यहां पर स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में जिक्र आता है सफाई का, हाई-जीन का, डिज़ीज़ेज का, लेकिन जब भंगी की सैनिटरी कंडीशन का तथा शोचनीय हालतों का जिक्र आता है तो दिल का नक्शा बदल जाता है । मैं कहता हूं कि भंगियों के लिये जो पानी आदि सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध किया गया है वह नहीं के बराबर है । उन के रहने के स्थान के चारों तरफ गन्दी बनी रहती है । इस की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये । केवल लैटरिन का नक्शा बदल जाने से या भंगी के सिर पर से टोकरा हट जाने मात्र से उसकी समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता । आज भंगी की सारी हालत तथा काम की भयंकर स्थिति को देखने की परम आवश्यकता है । हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी और मंत्राणी जी ने इस विषय में बड़ी सहृदयता प्रकट की है । मैं चाहता हूं कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में खास तौर से भंगी की स्थिति का जिक्र होना चाहिये और जहां तक उन के काम को सुधारने का तथा उन की जीवन स्तर उठाने का ताल्लुक है उस और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये । समाज में उन का स्थान तथा मान बढ़ना चाहिये ।

जहां तक उन के काम का ताल्लुक है, यकीनी तौर से वह काम एक कम्यनिटी के ऊपर लदा हुआ है । यह स्थिति धीरे धीरे बदलनी चाहिये । उन में से कुछ लोग डाक्टर बनने चाहिये और उन को दूसरा काम मिलना चाहिये । उचित ऊंचे वेतन मिलने चाहियें । इस ओर कुछ प्रयत्न जारी है, लेकिन जब तक आप देश के अन्दर भंगी की स्थिति को नहीं बदलते तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि आप देश की स्थिति को भी नहीं बदल सकते । इसलिये जो वर्ग सब से नीचे है, जो वर्ग सब से पीछे है और जिस पर अस्पृश्यता का, उत्पीड़न का और अपमान तथा यातनाओं का सारा भार रहा है जब तक उस को आप नहीं उठाते तब तक देश आगे नहीं जा सकता ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

श्री ना० नि० पटेल (बलसार—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, आज इस वक्त शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट की बहस पर चर्चा करते वक्त मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि आज १३ साल हो गये हमें स्वाधीनता प्राप्त किये, लेकिन जो हमारे हरिजन हैं उन की अवस्था नहीं सुधर पाई है । हमारे पूज्य बापू जी ने उन की हालत को सुधारने के लिये जब तक वह जिए उन से जितना हो सका किया । मगर आज हमें स्वतंत्र हुए १२ साल पूरे हो गये और तेरहवां साल चल रहा है, पर आज भी बम्बई शहर के अन्दर जो सबरबन एरिया है वहां पर आज भी हरिजनों को सिर पर नाइट साइल ले जाने की दिक्कत हो रही है । आज बम्बई और सूरत जैसे शहरों में सिरों पर नाइट साइल हटाने का काम जारी है ।

हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और हमारी मिनिस्ट्री हरिजनों के लिये इतने सब इन्तिजाम करती है, मगर मुझे अफसोस है कि स्टेट्स के अन्दर उन पर जितना चाहिये

[श्री ना० नि० पटेल]

उतना अमल नहीं होता । इस के ऊपर खास ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है ।

आज हमें आजाद हुए इतने साल हो गये लेकिन हमारे सूरत जिले में जो हिली एरिया है उस के गांवों में जहां केवल शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लोग रहते हैं, उन को यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि आज कल किस का राज देश में चलता है । उन बेचारों को यह भी नहीं मालूम कि हम आजाद हुए हैं और देश में हमारा खुद का राज चलता है । इस की वजह क्या है । उस की वजह यह है कि देहातों के उत्कर्ष के लिये जो ब्लाक बने हैं उन के अधिकारी उन लोगों तक नहीं जाते । ब्लाक्स के अफसरों को आने जाने के लिये जीपें मिली हुई हैं । उन की जीपें जहां तक जाती हैं वहां तक वह जाते हैं । लेकिन उस से आगे कई मील पहाड़ पर चढ़ना होता है, जंगल में जाना होता है जोकि एक मुश्किल काम है । हमारे वहां एक कार्यकर्ता हैं, रामजी भाई चौधरी । वह मेरे पास आये और अपना हल कहने लगे । उन की आंखों में उस समय आंसू आ गये । उन्हों ने कहा कि आज १२ साल हो गये हम को आजाद हुए । लेकिन हमारे यहां के लोगों को यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि इस देश में, इस गांव में किस का राज है । तो हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार तो बहुत कुछ इन्तिजाम करती है मगर स्टेट्स में इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बिल्कुल अच्छा नहीं है । इस-लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जब तक आप उस पर खास तौर से ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक हमारे लोगों की हालत नहीं सुधरेगी ।

हमारे जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं उन के पास अपने घर बनाने तक की जमीन नहीं है, खेती के लिये तो वह जमीन कहां से लायें । मैं आप को इस सम्बन्ध में एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । हमारे सूरत जिले में एक पारडी ताल्लुका है । पहले वह बम्बई स्टेट में था अब गुजरात स्टेट में है । वहां ज्यादा जमीन छोटे बड़े जमींदारों के पास है आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के पास कोई जमीन नहीं है । उन को १२ महीने में केवल २ महीने काम मिलता है और दस महीने वे बेकार रहते हैं ।

आज दस साल हो गये वहां पर प्रजा समाजवादियों ने एक आन्दोलन चलाया है और उन लोगों को हथेली में चांद दिखाया है कि पारडी ताल्लुका की सब जमीन हम ले लेंगे और आप लोगों को बांट देंगे और वह बेचारे हरिजन और आदिवासी उन के पीछे हो गये हैं । वहां हर साल सत्याग्रह होता है, हर साल मारधाड़ होती है । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने वहां पर सीलिंग का कायदा लगाने की कोशिश की है मगर सीलिंग लगाने से भी काफी फाजिल जमीन नहीं मिलेगी जोकि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को मिल सके । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इन लोगों के लिये सरकार पबलिक सेक्टर में वहां पर कोई उद्योग शुरू करे । हमारी गवर्नमेंट पबलिक सेक्टर में बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज खोल रही है । पारडी ताल्लुका के अन्दर बड़ी बड़ी जमीनें हैं, तीन तीन नदियां वहां हैं जिन में बारहों मास पानी बहता है । वहां पर इरीगेशन की कोई स्कीम नहीं आई है और न आने वाली है, न वहां बिजली की कोई स्कीम आई है या आने वाली है । गवर्नमेंट पबलिक सेक्टर में जो उद्योग शुरू करती है उस को बड़े बड़े शहरों में शुरू करती है । मेरा सुझाव है कि इस इलाके में भी गवर्नमेंट कोई पबलिक सेक्टर का उद्योग डाले जिस से दो चार हजार आदमियों को रोजी मिल सके । इस से उन का प्राबलम हल हो सकता है । पारडी ताल्लुका में ६० से ७० प्रतिशत आदिवासी हैं और २० प्रतिशत दूसरे लोग हैं । उन की यह दिक्कत सालों से चली आ रही है । इस के बारे में सरकार को कुछ सोचना चाहिये ।

आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए नौकरियों में रिजर्वेशन है । जब उसके बारे

में इस में पढ़ते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि काफी संख्या में नौकरियां हम लोगों के वास्ते रिजर्व रक्खी हैं मगर दरअसल हालत क्या हो रही है। जब कभी कोई वैकेंसीज होती है तो उनको ऐडवरटाइज बड़े बड़े अखबारों टाइम्स आफ इंडिया स्टेट्समैन पेपर में कर दिया जाता है और आप खुद समझ सकते हैं कि हमारे आदिवासी और हरिजन भाई वैसे पेपर्स कहां पढ़ने पाते हैं और उसका परिणाम यह निकलता है कि उनको उन नौकरियों का पता तक नहीं लग पाता है। इसलिए इस दिशा में मेरा सुझाव है कि जब कभी कहीं पर इस तरह की जगहें खाली हों तो वहां के लोकल पेपर्स के अन्दर उनके बारे में एनाउंसमेंट करवाना चहिए और कम से कम जो शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स एन्ड शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के माननीय सदस्य हैं उन लोगों के पास ऐसी खाली जगहों के बारे में इत्तिला भेज देनी चाहिए।

अब मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि दो साल पहले बम्बई में सेंट्रल डिवीजनल आफिस के अन्दर आदवासियों और हरिजनों के वास्ते कुछ नौकरियां खाली थीं। मैं वहां पर गया तो मुझे बतलाया गया कि उनके पास बहुत सी आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की जगहें खाली हैं लेकिन दफ्तर वालों को उनके लिए कोई उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं ने उनको कहा कि अगर आपको १००० से ५००० तक भी आदिवासी या हरिजन उम्मीदवार चाहिएं तो मैं लाने को तैयार हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि बहुत अच्छा आप लाइये। मैं ने सूरत जिले का जो लोकल गुजराती पेपर है सिर्फ उसके अन्दर ऐडवरटाइड कराया और जिसका कि नतीजा यह निकला कि जितने आदमी उनको चाहिए थे उससे भी ज्यादा तादाद में उम्मीदवार मेरे पास आ गये। मैं उन लोगों को ले कर दफ्तर के अधिकारियों के पास गया। कई आदमियों को इंटरव्यू किया गया और कईयों को नौकरियां भी मिलीं मगर ज्यादातर होता क्या है। उस के अन्दर एक इंटरव्यू होता है, फिर दूसरा इंटरव्यू होता है और महीनों यूं ही बीत जाते हैं और उनको कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता है। हम जब उनको साथ में ले जाकर आगे खड़ा करते हैं और जब हम मामले को आगे बढ़ाते हैं तो हमारे ऊपर दनादन चिट्ठियां आने लगती हैं और हमको यह जवाब मिल जाता है कि यह उम्मीदवार सूटेबुल नहीं हैं और वह उम्मीदवार सूटेबुल नहीं थे। अब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उसकी और क्या सूटेबिलिटी चाहिए? अब असल में बात यह है कि कैंडीडेट्स भी मिलते हैं जितने चाहिएं और सूटेबुल भी मिलते हैं मगर जो उन को आम पर रखने वाले आदमी हैं उनमें उनको नौकरी पर रखने की भावना नहीं है। वे दरअसल उनको काम पर रखना नहीं चाहते। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस के लिए कुछ प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए और उनको आवश्यक हिदायतें देनी चाहिएं।

सरकार की हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के वास्ते हाउसिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाने की जो स्कीम है वह स्वागत योग्य है और निश्चय ही वह एक अच्छी स्कीम है। हमारे यहां आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की कितनी ऐसी हाउसिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनी हैं। खासतौर पर बलसर, पारडी और चीखली ताल्लुके में हमारी क्या हालत होती है। वहां पर जो हमारे कार्यकर्ता लोग हैं उनको कहते हैं कि आप एक हाउसिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी खड़ी कर लें और कहीं कहीं उस सोसाइटी के अन्दर ५० या १००, १०० मेम्बर्स हो जाते हैं लेकिन हमारे देखने में आता है कि उन हाउसिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को बने ५, ५ साल हो जाते हैं लेकिन पांच साल बीत जाने पर भी गवर्नमेंट से उनको जमीन ऐक्वायर करवा कर मिलती नहीं है। अब हमारे जो उन सोसाइटीज में मेम्बर्स होते हैं उनको मेम्बर बने १, २ और ३, ३ साल हो जाते हैं

[श्री ना० नि० पटेल]

लेकिन सरकार से जमीन सोसाइटी को नहीं मिलती है और नतीजा यह निकलता है कि लोग कहते हैं कि भाई आप लोग सोसाइटी में रह कर कुछ नहीं कर पाये, हैं हमारा पैसा वापिस दे दो और वे लोग मेम्बरी में से निकल जाते हैं ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के वास्ते जो स्कीमें हैं वे निश्चय ही अच्छी हैं मगर मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनके अमल में लाने का भार जो राज्य सरकारों पर पड़ता है वह एम्प्लीमेंटेशन जिस तरह से होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है । जो भी वक्ता यहां इस रिपोर्ट पर बोले हैं उन सब की स्पीचों से एक ही आवाज निकलती है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की स्कीमें तो अच्छी हैं मगर राज्यों के अन्दर उन पर ठीक से अमल नहीं होता है । अगर उन पर पूरी तौर से अमल हो तो मेरा ख्याल है कि वह जो हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के उद्धार करने और उनकी हर दिशा में उन्नति करने की जो मंशा है वह पूरी हो सकेगी । अगर राज्य सरकारें बराबर उसमें रस लेकर सहयोग करें और उन पर ठीक से अमल करना प्रारम्भ कर दें तो मुझे इसमें कोई शंका नहीं है कि उसका शुभ परिणाम निकलेगा ।

Shri R. C. Majhi (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I have very carefully gone through the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and I find that he has made many good recommendations, and he has also tried his best to point out where the real defect lies at present. He has pointed out that the State Governments and even the Centre are not sincerly discharging ther duties, and are not implementing properly the schemes which are approved by themselves.

I have tabled an amendment regarding the withdrawal of the extra amount allotted for the multipurpose tribal blocks for the upliftment of the tribal people. In the Second Plan, 43 such tribal blocks have been opened throughout the country. In the Second Plan, it has been clearly sstated that these blocks will be opened in areas where the tribal population is nearly 80 per cent., the area will be 200 square miles, and the population will be 25,000. But I find from the report that most of these blocks have not been opened in the tribal areas or scheduled areas but have been opened in areas where the tribal population is very much less.

Take the case of Bihar, for instance. We find from the report that there is one block at Rohtas in Shahbad district. The total population there is 24,120, but the tribal population is only 3,522. Similarly, there is another block at Adhaura where the tribal population is only 8,313 out of a total population of 14,724. In another block at Kundahit in the same district, the tribal population is only 23,954 out of a total population of 58,656.

Sir, I have gone through the President's Order declaring certain areas as scheduled areas, but I do not find Shahabad district having been declared as a scheduled area. I do not know why three such blocks should have been opened in a district which is not even a scheduled area. What is the reason? What were the considerations which led the Central Government to open three such blocks in an area where the tribal population is very small, and which has not even been declared as a scheduled area?

Similarly, there are other such blocks in Andhra Pradesh, where the tribal population constitutes only 37 per cent. or so of the total population. Therefore, I want that the Central Government should immediately withdraw the amount which has been

allotted for these multipurpose tribal blocks for the upliftment of the tribal people.

14 hrs.

The Commissioner has also pointed out that in the case of blocks where the tribal population is too low or less than 25 per cent, there does not appear to be any justification for financing such blocks from funds earmarked for the tribal people. I think the Home Minister will pay special attention to this mis-utilisation of the tribal funds which are now being utilised in the name of the tribal people for the interests of other people.

There are so many shortcomings in the implementation of the scheme. To implement the scheme many volunteer organisations are given funds. But, we do not know for what purpose the funds are given to them; they have not submitted any statements of expenditure though they have taken similar amounts in 1956 also.

I will take the case of one organisation, a non-official agency—that is the Andhra Pradesh Adim Jati Seva Sangh. In 1956-57, one lakh of rupees were taken; but it has not submitted any statement of expenditure incurred. Similarly, in 1957-58 also another one lakh of rupees were given; but no expenditure statement is available. In 1958-59 also Rs. 1,10,800 was given; but no details of expenditure incurred are available. How is the Ministry granting such amounts to a non-official agency which has not yet submitted any details of expenditure? In this report it is not mentioned what for these grants are given to them.

Similarly, about stipends. Large amounts are given every year to the students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But I would say, up to now, these funds are mostly mis-utilised. The deserving candidates have not yet been able to get the stipends in time, because the amounts are given to them later. Last year the amount was transferred to the State Governments and the State Governments distributed the amount in the month of December—that is, after 8 or 10 months. Most of the deserving candidates, the students who deserved to get these stipends, have left the schools. If the money which is provided for the students is utilised in this way, what benefit will they get from the grants that we are giving them?

I have to say something about the conditions of tribal labour. Government have fixed the minimum wages differently for the tribal people. They have not fixed it uniformly. Even in the Orissa State the minimum wages are not equal throughout the State and no attention is being paid to the uplift of the tribal people, the tribal labourer. That area is an industrial area and their condition is very bad. Government is not taking any steps to improve their conditions in this area.

Much has been said about the allocation of land to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have my own personal experience in this regard and I feel that the Scheduled Tribes are not getting the lands allotted to be given to them. Only the non-Scheduled Tribes and non-Scheduled Castes are generally given; even the zamindars are getting, not the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

About the resettlement of the persons displaced due to the river valley and other projects, Government have not taken any steps to rehabilitate them. From the Commisioner's report we find that the people are nowhere now. Their compensation has not been paid to them, nor lands. Even in factories services are not provided for them. They are mostly loitering; they are, in a way homeless. I think Government would take steps to rehabilitate them as early as possible.

[Shri R. C. Majhi]

I think Government have not done anything about teaching the tribal people in their mother tongue. It has been mentioned several times in the Commissioner's report that the primary education of the tribal children should be in their mother tongue. Even the Prime Minister once said:

> "We must perfectly and absolutely make it clear to them that we shall encourage tribal languages. We must encourage tribal languages to the utmost possible extent, even to the extent of inventing a script where there is none."

But, actually, no script for the tribal language has yet been invented and no definite step has been taken, especially in Orissa, to teach the tribal children in their mother tongue. The Prime Minister pointed out that the Russian Government has carried out the scheme very successfully. I have seen in some booklet that they have provided a written form for the language of people whose number is only 6,000. Six thousand people speaking a particular tribal language have been given a written form there. But there are many tribals whose number is more than a lakh and who speak a particular tribal language; but no script has as yet been invented for them and they are not given education in their mother tongue.

I have another amendment about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes not being enrolled as such in the Employment Exchanges throughout the States. The Commissioner has pointed out that in Delhi only those people who are declared as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State are being enrolled as such and those Scheduled Castes and Tribes coming from outside may not be enrolled as such in the Delhi Exchange. I think Government will take proper steps because the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be treated in the same way throughout the Indian Union. Otherwise, other Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are declared as such outside Delhi will not be eligible to be enrolled as such here if this order is followed. All the offices of the Central Government are located here; and they will not get jobs. I think Government will take proper steps to see that all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who are once declared as such, are registered as such in the Employment Exchanges.

Shri Ramdhani Das (Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful for the opportunity given to me to speak on this occasion. It is an unchallengable fact that even among the Harijans there is disparity not only in social status but also in different fields of life such as education, economic condition and political advancement. In the field of education, Sir, I must say that the most backward Harijans like the Doms and others who have been well-classified by the Commissioner in his first report and subsequent reports also, are lagging far behind. When one goes into the detail, one is bound to see that the students of these castes are so small in number that it is practically equal to nil in colleges. In the secondary stages, their number is so low that it can be counted on fingers. So is the case in the lower stages also Now, the question is: why is this so and how can they be educated?

My answer to the first question is this. Because of their backwardness in every field of life and mostly due to their poverty they are not in a position to utilise the facilities which are insufficient for them. For the second question my answer is that unless and until a handsome amount of scholarship is granted at the very beginning, they cannot get education as expected I suggest that the Government should make arrangements for residential schools where such students can be found in numbers. Where it is not possible to provide residential schools,

individual students should be given a stipend of Rs. 25 per month or it may be a sum which the Government thinks fit to meet the necessities of life like food, clothing, etc.

I now turn to the economic condition and I must say that whatever facilities are being given by the Government, these people are not in a position to take advantag of them and in this connection, I should like to say that the first thing for the Government to do is to give them such aid as to make them their own houses. In any case, they can not be expected to contribute anything substanital for this purpose and so I suggest that Rupee 1500—1600 should be given as help to an individual not only in urban areas or in Government employ but to people belonging to all such castes in rural areas and villages.

Their reservations is a very important question and it requires serious consideration by the Government. Here, I must say that due to their backwardness, they could not have organised themselves to get redress of their grievances and could not get represenetation what to speak of the legislatures even in local bodies and such institutions. They are the bones of these institutions but they are not actually represented there. I hope the Government will not wait for their cry but will try to end their cry which is being seen ahead. With your permission, I should like to ask the Government whether, when the Government is financing Harijans for college and higher education, it cannot do this even for primary education for the most backward Harijans by accepting my suggestion or by any other alternative means. Again, may I ask the Government whether it cannot provide such poor people with houses of their own when the Government is financing the Harijans to take to other business such as agriculture and industry? Lastly, I should like to know whether it is too much to ask that their rights and privileges granted under the Constitution should not be allowed to be usurped by progressive Harijans leaving the really backward classes to rot. I hope the Government will give sympathetic consideration to my suggestions and will try to answer the questions that I have raised.

श्री दिग्विजय प्रसाद (आजमगढ़-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, आज शैडयल्ड कास्ट और शैडयल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस चल रही है। यह समस्या बहुत समय से है और हिन्दुस्तान में बड़े बड़े विचारकों ने, सुधारकों ने, जिन्होंने समाज के सुधार के लिए तरह तरह के विचार पेश किए हैं, इसको हल करने के उपाय सुझाये हैं। महर्षि दयानन्द जी ने इस पर प्रकाश डाला और आर्य समाज के नाम की संस्था को चलाया जिस की वजह से बहुत कुछ सुधार भी हुआ। लेकिन उसके प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी यह समस्या हल नहीं हुई। उसके बाद गांधीजी फील्ड में आए और उन्होंने इसको कांग्रेस का प्रोग्राम बनाया। इसके बाद डा० अम्बेडकर ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया और यह समस्या देश के सामने विशेष रूप से उपस्थित हुई। यह सब कुछ होते हुए भी आज हम देखते हैं कि यह समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। हम देखते हैं कि गांवों में या शहरों में कहीं भी इस समस्या में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है।

हमने एक एक्ट पास किया, इसी पार्लिमेंट ने पास किया, इस अनटचेबिलिटी के बारे में। लेकिन उस एक्ट से भी समाज को कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं हुआ और यह अनटचेबिलिटी बहुत से स्थानों पर अभी तक भी ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा है कि हम ने इस एक्ट का अच्छी तरह से प्रयोग नहीं किया है, हमने जो अपराधी हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई नहीं की है। लेकिन मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूं कि डंडे के बल से या कोई एक्ट पास कर देने मात्र से ही कोई विशेष फायदा हो सकता है। इससे लाभ तभी हो सकता है जब हम पब्लिक ओपिनियन इसके फेवर में क्रियेट करे और

[श्री बिश्वनाथ प्रसाद]

उसको क्रियेट करने के लिए केवल एक्ट बना देना ही काफी नहीं है। हमें चाहिये कि हम तरह तरह की किताबें छपवायें और उनमें इस बुराई को दूर करने के उपाय बतायें, जो बुराइयां हैं, उनका समावेश उन में करें और उन किताबों को गांव गांव में, घर घर में बांटें, उनका प्रचार करें। जब ऐसा हुआ तब जा कर अनटचेबिलिटी दूर हो सकती है, वर्ना नहीं। आज भी गांव में जाने पर पता चलता है कि अनटचेबिलिटी ज्यों की त्यों है, कुओं पर से पानी लोग नहीं ले सकते हैं और उनके गांवों में मकान अलग से बसे हुए हैं। आज भी कुछ स्टेटों में ऐसा है कि हरिजन छात्रों के लिए जो बोर्डिंग हैं वह अलग हैं। इस प्रकार उनको अलग रख कर उनकी अलग बस्ती बसाना ठीक नहीं है। इससे अनटचेबिलिटी नहीं मिट सकती।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि कालिजों में और गवर्नमेंट आफिसों तक में अनटचेबिलिटी ज्यों की त्यों है। लिखने पढ़ने पर कुछ केसेज गवर्नमेंट के सामने आए लेकिन उनमें कोई कड़ा ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया।

आज हमारे सामने जो प्रश्न है वह गांवों का है। गांवों में बहुत से ऐसे हरिजन बसते हैं जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है। बहुत से भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है। मजदूरी भी इतनी कम है कि उस में उनका जीना मुश्किल है। हाउस को यह सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में दो आने रोज मजदूरी है। इतनी मजदूरी में किस तरह किसी आदमी का काम चल सकता है। जब अकाल आता है तो इन लोगों को चीनी निकालने के बाद जो शीरा बचता है वह तक नहीं मिलता। आज भी उन पर भतपूर्व जमींदारों का अत्याचार ज्यों का त्यों है। आज भी बेगार जारी है। जमींदार टूटने से इतना जरूर हुआ है कि उनको अपनी झोंपड़ियों बनाने की जमीन मिल गयी है। इससे उनको यह फायदा हुआ है कि जहां वह पहले बेगार करते थे उससे बच कर वह शहर में जा कर कुछ काम कर लेते हैं।

जहां तक उनके रहने के स्थान का सम्बन्ध है, वह आज भी गन्दा है और आज भी उनके पास झोंपड़ियां हैं। किसी किसी गांव में ऐसा है कि जहां उनके घर बने हुए हैं उनके चारों तरफ एक्स लेंडलार्डस की जमीनें हैं और उनको मिट्टी लेने की और दूसरी तरह की दिक्कतें उठानी पड़ती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि तीसरी योजना में जो प्लान बने उसमें इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इन लोगों के लिए गांवों में छोटे छोटे उद्योग खोले जाएं और उनको इन उद्योगों के लिए रुपया दिया जाए तो उनको बहुत फायदा हो सकता है।

अब मैं सरविसेज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। स्वराज्य होने के बाद से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब वालों को तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी की नौकरियों में तो स्थान मिलने लगा है, लेकिन आई० ए० एस० तथा पी० सी० एस० जैसी ऊंची नौकरियों के लिए उनको आज भी अनसूटेबल कह कर नहीं लिया जाता।

अभी हाल में होम मिनिस्ट्री में हिन्दी टीचर्स का सिलेक्शन था। पता नहीं कि वह लिस्ट फाइनलाइज हुई या नहीं और पता नहीं चलता कि उसमें कोई शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग लिये गये या नहीं। पूछने पर भी इसका पता नहीं लगता कि कोई सूटेबिल कैंडीडेट मिला या नहीं और मिला तो कैसा मिला। तो यह सब हमारी समस्यायें हैं।

आज देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि गांवों में मर्डर और खून खराबियां बहुत हो रही हैं। हरिजनों के पास मुकदमों की पैरवी करने के लिये कचहरियों में जाने को पैसा नहीं है। इसलिये उनको बहुत परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। अगर वह वकील के पास जाते हैं तो वह पैसा मांगते हैं जिसको वह दे नहीं

सकते । दूसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं है । मेरा सुझाव है कि गवर्नमेंट हर जिले में एक एक वकील नियुक्त करे जो कि हरिजनों को उनके मामलों में सहायता दे ।

दूसरी बात मैं शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । इस दिशा में केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से काफी स्कालरशिप दिये गये हैं और दिये जा रहे हैं मैट्रिकुसूशन से प्लेकर ऊपर के क्लासेज तक के लिये । लेकिन उनका पैसा वक्त पर नहीं मिल पाता । वह पैसा विद्यार्थियों को जनवरी और फरवरी में मिलता है जिसकी वजह से वह किताबें आदि नहीं खरीद सकते और पढ़ नहीं पाते ।

गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में जहां शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों को लिया जाता है, वहां भी उनको बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है । कहीं कहीं तो उनको अपनी जाति छिपा कर रहना होता है क्योंकि अगर वह खुल कर रहें तो उनकी बेइज्जती की जाती है ।

इस अवस्था में आज यह सोचना बहुत आवश्यक है कि किस तरह से हरिजनों का सुधार हो और किस तरह से उनकी समस्याओं का हल हो । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी तो मिनिस्टर साहब से यह प्रार्थना है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री में आप एक विभाग खोलें—मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप इसके लिये अलग मिनिस्टर रखें—जिसका काम यह हो कि हरिजनों के सब मामलों को नीचे से ऊपर तक देख, उनकी सर्विस के बारे में देखे, और अगर कोई छूतछात के केसेज हों तो उनको देखें । मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर एक मैशीनरी हो जो कि हरिजनों की समस्याओं के बारे में देखे और उनके रहन सहन आदि के बारे में काम करे । वह यह भी देखे कि गांवों में हरिजनों के बसने का ठीक से इन्तिजाम हो ।

आज भी हरिजनों की हालत बहुत बुरी है । कहने को म्युनिसिपैलिटियां और कारपोरेशन काम करते हैं लेकिन आप जाकर हरिजनों की बस्तियों को देखिए जहां भंगी या चमार बसते हैं या और छोटी जाति के लोग बसते हैं, वह बस्तियां कितनी गन्दी हैं । न वहां नालियां हैं न नल हैं । इन सब चीजों को देख कर आज भी दिमाग में यह चीज आती है कि इस देश का भला कैसे होगा । अगर समाज का एक अंग सड़ा हुआ है तो उससे देश को हानि पहुंचेगी । आज इस अंग को निगलेक्ट किया जा रहा है । और इसीलिये इस वर्ग के लोगों को परेशानी होती है ।

Shri B. C. Mullick (Kendrapara-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me a chance to participate in this debate. Sir, much has been spoken about the delay in the implementation of the programmes meant for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Report reveals that there is a great shortfall in expenditure during the first three years of the Second Plan. Out of the total provision of Rs. 91 crores, up to the end of 1958-59 only a sum of Rs. 32·20 crores has been expended. Even after the liberalisation and simplification of the procedure nothing more has been done. Once again the Commissioner has rightly observed that the progress is very slow due to lack of co-ordination between the various administrative departments and the welfare departments of the States dealing with these schemes.

Sir, the Commissioner has also clearly said that the State Governments are not realising their responsibilities. If this is going to be he attitude, then how can we expect that the programmes as planned will be achieved in the next few years. I feel that the Central Government is very callous towards this. From my experience I find that the Centre cannot take the State Governments to task except making occasional requests. I would like to ask one question to the hon. Minister. If the State Governments do not perform their

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duties, what can the Central Government do in the matter? The poor Commissioner has no power except in making these voluminous recommendations every year. Most of his recommendations are neither implemented nor looked into. His post is for a show, just to satisfy the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Then I come to my second point, and that is about the creation of single-member constituencies. I have also moved an amendment dealing with that question. The hon. Deputy Minister also spoke something about it. I do not understand why this matter is delayed. It was discussed several times in the informal consultative committee and a decision was taken by the Chief Ministers of the different States. This was also mentioned in the President's address to both Houses of Parliament this year. I do not know why this matter is delayed further. It is very essential to take an early decision; otherwise it would be very difficult for us to prepare ourselves for the next general elections.

In regard to our representation in the Cabinet in Orissa, I have to inform the House with great regret that a great injustice has been done to a population of about 55 lakhs Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total strength of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe M.L.As in Orissa Vidhan Sabha is 54 out of a total membership of 140 seats. But nobody was taken as a Minister or Deputy Minister in the Coalition Ministry. Could such a big population tolerate this game of politics? The fact is they do not like to create disturbances in the country. Whatever may be the injustice done to them, they accept them. But I am surprised why the Central Government have closed their eyes. They can ask the State Government to do the right thing for the establishment of a healthy democratic siprit in the country.

I now come to representation on the Public Service Commissions. It is a sad fact that few Members from the Scheduled Castes are found on the Public Service Commissions. There are Scheduled Caste Members on the Commission only in two States. Adequate representation should be given to them on all the Public Service Commissions and other recruiting bodies for proper safeguarding of the rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

It is a matter for regret that the quota for 1959-60 for 12 overseas scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been suspended on the plea of foreign exchange difficulties. A statement laid on the Table in reply to my Unstarred Question No. 214, dated the 3rd August 1960, says:

> "Pending the report of the Screening Committee appointed to review all overseas scholarships schemes with reference to foreign exchange difficulties, steps could not be taken in time to make the selections against 1958-59. The 12 scholarships of the 1958-59 quota were however awarded during 1959-60. As the 12 awards of 1958-59 were actually made in 1959-60, the quota for 1959-60 was not sanctioned."

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the other scholarships of the Government of India have been suspended on the same ground.

The financial aid given to the backward States like Orissa for the benefit of the children of the Scheduled Castes is very inadequate. On account of this many Scheduled Caste students are not getting any stipends. The State Government of Orissa has fixed a percentage barrier. Only students securing above 40 per cent. are receiving help; the others are compelled to give up their studies. The imposition of a percentage barrier or merit test in the pre-Matric

stage is improper, undesirable and harmful. All poor students in the pre-Matric stage should get help irrespective of any test, of course on promotion to the next higher class. In view of this, I request the Minister to increase the financial assistance given to the very backward States from 50 per cent to 75 per cent.

The housing condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is very deplorable. The subsidy given for construction of houses is not sufficient to build good houses. This grant should be increased up to Rs. 1,500. Those people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are comparatively in a better position find it difficult to get loans from the Government under the general housing schemes for the construction of standard houses. I would suggest to Government that in their case a separate provision should be made for advancing loans to such people free of interest.

There are several irregularities in the construction of Harijan colonies. About three years back money was sanctioned for the construction of houses at Dhamnagar in Orissa for 10 Harijan families. I am surprised to know that even within three years houses could not be constructed. I understand from a friend who is a Member of this House that the timber purchased for this purpose has been eaten away by white ants.

I come to the last point—regarding untouchability. Untouchability still prevails in the country. Barbers and washermen do not serve the Scheduled Castes in the villages. The untouchability that is now prevailing in the country will be eradicated only when all the Scheduled Caste people are educated properly and their financial condition is very sound. I would in this connection like to make a small suggestion that a committee should be set up in every sub-division under the chairmanship of the SDO. The local representatives MLAs and MPs, social workers and other officials at the sub-divisional level should be represented on the Committee. The committee will meet from time to time to discuss the prevalance of untouchability. No financial aid should be given to non-official organisations for removal of untouchability. Many of the so-called social workers of these organisations are more engaged in politics than in social work. A committee has been set up in Orissa to go into the question of the working of these bodies. I would suggest that similar committees should be appointed in all the States.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Sir, this report which is now under discussion was submitted to this House on the 2 th of September, 1959 and eleven months have passed. I am glad the hon. the Speaker gave a ruling this morning that every report should be discussed within fifteen days of its presentation. I do not think anything good would come out of discussion eleven months after the presentation of a report. We do not know what has happened within this period of eleven months. The hon. the Home Minister placed a statement of the action taken by the State Government on the report on the Table of the House. That document also is not with us. I would like to impress on Government that this sort of delay should be avoided in future. I hope the Minister will take note of this aspect of the matter.

Now, I find that the report is not at all a comprehensive one. The Commissioner himself has admitted that it is not a comprehensive one. He says:

> "Up-to-date data concerning the distribution of agricultural land to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes and correct information regarding the percentages of reservation in services reached by these communities so far in different States is not however still available with a number of them.

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It is desirable that this important data is collected by all the State Governments for keeping the relevant records up-to-date so as to convince the country of their efforts....."

I could not understand how the Commissioner was satisfied and why he should not give the full facts before us. I fail to understand how he is satisfied with the activities of the State Governments. My experience shows and this report also shows that the State Governments are rather unsympathetic if not indifferent about the Scheduled Tribes. I think the State Governments feel that they fulfill their duty by spending huge amounts of money for the welfare of these people. I want to point out here an interesting paragraph from the report of the Commissioner regarding expenditure. I find that out of the amounts allotted for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there is no expenditure incurred almost during the first nine months of the year, but during the last quarter of the year, the entire amount is spent. Within three months, the whole amount is spent. This is what the Commissioner says:

> "From the progress report received from one of the State Governments relating to Centrally sponsored programmes for the year 1958-59, I noticed that while expenditure incurred by the State Government during the first three quarters was only Rs. 1·67 lakhs, they proposed spending an amount of Rs. 19·70 lakhs during the last quarter of that year.
>
> In another case, out of an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs earmarked for communication in the second Five Year Plan period, not a single pie could be spent during the first three years of the Plan period and the State Governments now propose spending the whole amount in the remaining two years. All this leads to the belief that the plans are not properly thought of before hand with the result that the schemes cannot be implemented immediately after the sanction.

So, I venture to say that the State Governments are rather indifferent to the welfare of these people. When the amount is spent at the end of the year, that amount is spent extravagantly, and I feel that most of the sums are misappropriated and sometimes the amount goes to the pockets of the contractors or to some interested parties. So, what I feel is, when the Central Government is so anxious for the upliftment of these people, the Central Government should take steps to see that the States utilise the amount just in time. Also, the Central Government should ask the State Governments to submit quarterly reports so that they are apprised of the whole position.

When the States are so indifferent to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would like to submit that the present organisation under the Central Government should be made very strong. In the present set-up, there are only nine assistant commissioners throughout the country and one commissioner in the Centre. One Assistant commissioner has to serve two or three States and it is very difficult to move from one place to another, when there is only one Assistant commissioner for two or three States, to see the projects that are meant for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is practically impossible for the commissioner to visit all the projects and evaluate them. Therefore, I submit that this organisation should be widened. I also submit that there should be at least two or three officers in each State under the assistant commissioner so that they can keep a better contact with the people and also look into the welfare programmes properly.

I find that the responsibility of the assistant commissioner is very great. I find from the report that some of the additional work like the inspection of destitute homes or the infirmaries that are set up for the displaced persons in various parts of the country has been entrusted to this organisation. I feel that when there is a great shortage of staff in this organisation it is not wise to entrust the officers under this organisation with this task also. I hope the present orders entrusting them with the additional work will be withdrawn.

It has been repeatedly stated in this House that there must be some consolidated list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am sorry to say that this request has been turned down on the plea that it is not a feasible proposition. But here, I want to say that as there is no consolidated list for these classes of people for the whole country, the number of difficulties are cropping up. Some of the difficulties have been stated by my friend Shri Majhi. Regarding employment exchanges, I would like to say that these exchanges are only open to those people who belong to the particular State and those who do not belong to that particular State or area are debarred from registering their names in the employment exchange. Such is also the case with regard to educational facilities. For example, my community is recognised as a Scheduled Tribe in the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. When that community has migrated to Assam in the tea gardens, there, they are treated as backward classes, and they are denied all the facilities that are enjoyed by their fellow-brothers in the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Shame.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I would like to point out one more thing. In the report, there is reference to a dhobi boy. He was recognised as a Scheduled Caste in Uttar Pradesh, but when he went to Bombay, he was not recognised as a Scheduled Caste there, because he had migrated from Uttar Pradesh to Bombay. I do not think it is a sin or a crime for the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe people to move from one place to another in search of a job or for any other thing. If they settle down in another place, I do not think it is a crime. Therefore, I say that there must be some consolidated list. If a list is not prepared, I think there will be a number of problems cropping up in this way.

Another thing with which I want to enlighten the House is this. As the House is aware, a number of dams and industrial projects have been set up in this country and due to the construction of these things, many people have been made refugees. From the report I find that during the first five year Plan thousands of people had become refugees and only 50 per cent of them have been rehabilitated. But those who have been rehabilitated have not been properly rehabilitated. From the report I find that those people who have been rehabilitated have been given meagre lands and those lands also are very infertile and barron. This is what the Commissioner, in his report, says in this connection:

> "It has also been observed that in most of the cases the new land allotted to each family is meagre and infertile. For instance, 501 Scheduled Caste families were displaced from 1,002 acres of land on account of the Durgapur Steel Project in West Bengal and all of them have been allotted only 42 acres of new land. Similarly, out of 84 Scheduled Tribe families displaced from 80 acres of land, 80 families have been resettled on 7 acres of land only."

Therefore, I say that these displaced persons should be rehabilitated properly. Now, we are at the end of

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

the second Plan. I want to know this: for whose fault these people have not been rehabilitated since the fulfilment of the first Plan.

As regards representation in the services, much has been said, and I only want to quote here from the report one aspect of the matter.

From the report, I find that in Class I and Class II services, representation is very very meagre. Even in Class III and Class IV services, it is not up to the point. It is always said in this House that suitable candidates are not at all available. I do agree with that in regard to Class I and Class II services, but I disagree in regard to Class III and Class IV services. (*Interruption*). Sometimes qualified candidates are not available and that is why I agree in regard to Class I and Class II services. But for Class III and Class IV services, I disagree that suitable candidates are not available.

The Commissioner has said in his report:

> "It came to our notice that about 34 vacancies of Class IV under the D.T.S. Khurda Road, Orissa, which were reserved for Scheduled Tribes were not filled for want of suitable candidates. My Assistant Commissioner at Bhubaneswar approached the Deputy Secretary Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, Government of Orissa and the matter was taken up with the authorities concerned. It was then decided to call for names of Scheduled Tribe candidates from the concerned centres. To everybody's surprise about 300 applicants turned up, out of whom the requisite number of candidates were selected for Class IV posts and the rest were put on the waiting list. Out of these 300 candidates, a panel of 7 names of Matriculates was also sent to the General Manager, S.E. Railway, Calcutta, for absorption in Class III posts, as they were also finding shortage of suitable candidates from this community."

So, I do not believe that the candidates are not at all available. It is due to the lack of interest on the part of the various appointing authorities and the State Governments. That is why such vacancies are not filled up.

Regarding the non-official agencies functioning in different parts of the country for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, as already stated by my hon. friend, Shri Majhi, there is no proper check of the amount that is given as grants-in-aid to these organisations. I would also like to point out how the organisations are receiving grants-in-aid and how they are spending that amount. I find there is always a short-fall of their accounts and also short-fall of expenditure. We have organisations which have been receiving lakhs of rupees since 1956, but no accounts have been submitted by them up till now. I do not know whether it has been submitted now.

For example, the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Uttar Pradesh, was given a grant-in-aid in 1957-58 of Rs. 2,21,000 and yet no accounts are available up till now. The Andhra Pradesh Adimjati Sevak Sangh was granted in 1956-57 Rs. 1 lakh, but no account is available. For 1958-59, it was given Rs. 1,10,800, but no account is available. There are two other small organisations which have no accounts at all. So, I want to submit that there must be proper checking whether the amounts given as grants-in-aid to these non-official organisations are properly utilised or not. I also want to say that Government should take steps against those organisations which have taken money in 1956-57 and not submitted their accounts up till now. Proper steps should be taken against those organisations and also steps should be taken to see that these organisa-

tions are not given any grant in the near future.

Lastly, regarding reservation in local bodies, it has also been said in this House last time that there should be reservation in the local bodies. As you are aware, in the States Panchayat Bills are being enacted and I do not find any such reservation in those Bills. These local bodies will be given much power in future and if these bodies are not represented by these people, it will be a grave injustice. I hope the Minister will take note of this and take steps accordingly.

14.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

श्री राम शरण (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आयुक्त महोदय को बधाई देता हूं जिन्होंने इतनी लगन और तत्परता के साथ काम किया और उसी तत्परता और लगन के साथ इस रिपोर्ट को लिखा है। उनकी रिपोर्ट से स्पष्टवादिता भी झलकती है जैसा मैं आगे चल कर उद्धरण देकर बताऊंगा कि एक तरफ तो इतनी लगन और तत्परता से काम हुआ है और दूसरी तरफ राज्य सरकारों और दूसरे सरकारी महकमों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, न तो कार्य के बारे में और न ही जब आंकड़े मालूम किये जाते हैं, उनके बारे में कुछ जानकारी दी गई है। अकसर इस रिपोर्ट में इस बात को स्वीकार किया गया है कि "अप्राप्य" या "नाट अवेलेबल" है। जब कभी भी राज्य सरकारों से आंकड़े मांगे गये हैं, तो उन्होंने उनको देने में असमर्थता प्रकट की है। अगर मोटी मोटी दो एक बातें ही ले लें तो उनसे ही यह चीज स्पष्ट हो जाएगी। भूमिहीन हरिजन जो हैं उनमें कितनी जमीन बांटी गई है और नौकरियों में जो उनके लिये स्थान सुरक्षित हैं, उनको उनमें से कितनी नौकरियां दी गई हैं या इन का प्रयत्न किया गया है, ये दो बातें अगर मालूम हो जाएं तो लोगों में सन्तोष की भावना पैदा हो और जो कार्य किया जा रहा है उसके प्रति वे आभार प्रकट करें। लेकिन दोनों ही बातों का कोई परिचय नहीं मिलता है।

साथ ही साथ यह भी देखा जाता है कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जब से दो तीन साल पहले से वेज एण्ड मीन्स एडवांस देना शुरू किया है तब से स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है। पहले यह होता था कि मार्च के महीने में जितना भी खर्चा है उसको खत्म करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता था लेकिन अब यह प्रथा हो गई है कि तीन चौथाई जो खर्चा है किसी मद का वह नौ मासिक इंस्टालमेंट्स के द्वारा दिया जा सकेगा और बाद को नौ इंस्टालमेंट्स जब पूरी हो जाएंगी तो देखा जाएगा कि एक चौथाई किस प्रकार से और दिया जाए। लेकिन इतना होने पर भी देखा जाता है कि बहुत सारी मदों में जो खर्चा मंजूर हुआ है वह पहली तीन जो शशमाहियां हैं उनमें खर्च नहीं होता है और आगे चल कर चौथी शशमाही में उसको खर्च करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। कम्युनिकेशन की मद में ६० लाख रुपया इसमें मंजूर किया गया दूसरी योजना में। लेकिन पहले तीन वर्षों में कुछ भी खर्च नहीं किया गया और अब प्रयत्न किया जाएगा या किया जा रहा होगा कि कुल रुपया इन दो वर्षों में खत्म किया जाए। एक तरफ देखने में आता है कि अव्वल तो इन लोगों के वास्ते जो रुपया मंजूर किया जाता है वह अधिक नहीं होता है जैसा कि अभी वाल्मीकी जी कह रहे थे कि तीसरी योजना में सौ करोड़ का प्रबन्ध है जो बहुत कम है, लेकिन जो मंजूर किया भी जाता है वह भी सारा खर्च नहीं होता है और न ही ठीक तरह से खर्च होता है। यदि वह सारा खर्च हो जाए और उसका सदुपयोग हो जाए तो हालत में काफी सुधार हो सकता है।

नौकरियों की तरफ जब देखा जाता है तो पता चलता है कि जैसा कि आयुक्त

[श्री राम शरण]

महोदय ने लिखा है कि क्लास १ और क्लास २ की नौकरियों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उनमें इनका रिप्रिजेंटेशन नैलिजिबल है, न के बराबर है । जहां तक आगे भविष्य का सम्बन्ध है, क्लास १ और क्लास २ में इनके रिप्रिजेंटेशन का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में भी आशा नहीं बंधती है और कहा जाता है कि प्रगति असंतोषजनक है । क्लास ३ में जो प्रतिशत होना चाहिये, वह भी नहीं है, उसमें भी उनको पर्याप्त संख्या में नहीं लिया गया है । जहां तक आदिवासियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनको तो क्लास ४ तक की नौकरियों में भी समावेश बहुत कम मिल सका है ।

15 hrs.

एक तरफ तो उनको तीसरे और चौथे दरजे की भी नौकरियां नहीं मिलतीं । दूसरी तरफ यदि हम एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजेज से जो आंकड़े मिलते हैं उनको देखें तो उनसे पता चलता है कि सन् १९५८ के अन्त में एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजेज में १,२९,५९९ लोग ऐसे थे जो बेकार थे और जो नौकरी चाहते थे, जिनमें से १४,६७८ मैट्रिकुलेट और १,१६४ ग्रेजुएट थे । यह संख्या अनुसूचित जातियों के बारे में है और जहां तक आदिवासियों का सवाल है . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue next day. Now we will take up the motion by Shri Vajpayee.

15·01 hrs.

MOTION RE: NAGA HILLS AND TUENSANG AREA

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I raise a point of order?

Mr. Speaker: Let Shri Vajpayee move his motion. Then I will permit the hon. Member to raise his point of order.

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने १ अगस्त को नागा हिल्स तथा तुएंसांग एरिया के सम्बन्ध में जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस पर विचार किया जाए ।

Mr. Speaker: Now what is the point of order?

Shri Tyagi: This discussion is covered by Chapter XIV of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. Rule 184 reads.

> "Save in so far as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker."

Here you are giving your consent. Therefore that rule has no application here. But, then, rule 186 says:

> "In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:
>
> (i) it shall raise substantially one-definite issue;....."

It further goes on to say:

> "(vii) it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session;"

As the Prime Minister had announced the other day, the agreement with the Naga representatives is to come in the shape of an amendment to the Constitution, and we shall have a full-fledged debate on this issue. The discussion of the same subject now is actually anticipating that discussion. I submit, therefore, that under this rule this cannot be permitted.

There is another point. It is a matter which directly pertains to the Constitution. In the matter of the Constitution the House can give its verdict only under certain conditions like a majority of the total members of the House and two-thirds of the

members present and voting. Now, if the very same issue is decided today and vote is taken in favour of it or against it, that will amount to the Parliament committing itself on a issue pertaining to the Constitution without following the restrictions prescribed in the very same Constitution.

Under these circumstances, I submit that you might be pleased to declare it out of order because, if we are going to have a discussion very soon, this will only be anticipating that discussion.

Shri Vajpayee: The point of order raised by my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, is on a motion which you have admitted, a motion which has been agreed to by the Prime Minister. Also, no decision is going to be taken on the motion; no vote will be taken and no verdict will be recorded. Moreover, I do not think that the Government is going to bring forward an Amending Bill in this session. Even then, that particular rule of the Rules of Procedure cannot be stretched to that extent that no subject which is to be discussed later can be raised in the House now. If the rule is to be interpreted in this manner, then there will be no discussion on any important matter.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As has been pointed out by the hon. Member, I had agreed to this discussion and I had not thought of any technical or other objections to this motion. I cannot say whether any Bill for the amendment of the Constitution will be brought in this House in this session or not; I cannot commit myself on that. I have no objection to have a discussion on this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi has raised a point of order that this motion is in anticipation of a discussion which is likely to take place in the same session. We hear reliably from the hon. Prime Minister, who will introduce that Bill in due course, that there is no chance of its being introduced now. Further, I do not want to apply that rule very strictly. Also, the motion had been admitted already and I had agreed that it could be discussed in this session. If an hon. Member has moved a motion and at that time the Government have a proposal to make a motion in this House, that is not anticipating a motion and that cannot stand in he way of this motion. We cannot compel them to move a motion. So far as the constitutional aspect is concerned, it is not as if we are taking the verdict of the House. The Bill can be brought next session. Therefore, this motion is quite in order. Now Shri Vajpayee. Hon. Members will have 15 minutes each because only two hours have been allotted for this.

Shri Vajpayee: I hope I will have 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: No, because he has the right of reply.

श्री वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने १ अगस्त को जो वक्तव्य दिया उस वक्तव्य के द्वारा एक पृथक् नागा राज्य स्थ पित करने के निर्णय की घोषणा की गयी है । इस राज्य का नाम नागालैण्ड होगा । इसकी अलग विधान सभा होगी, मन्त्रिमण्डल होगा, और सबसे आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि इसका अपना अलग संविधान होगा ।

मुझे खेद है, प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने सदन के सामने जो वक्तव्य दिया उसमें इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया कि इस नागालैण्ड का अपना अलग संविधान होगा । यह बात समाचार पत्रों द्वारा हमें पता हुई और बाद में इसकी पुष्टि भी की गयी । मैं नहीं समझता कि संसद् को इस बात को न बताने का कारण क्या था । लेकिन एक अलग राज्य बने और उसका अपना अलग संविधान हो, यह एक ऐसी परिस्थिति है जिस पर इस

[श्री वाजपेयी]

सदन को और देश को गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिये ।

जो नया नागा राज्य बनेगा, इसकी आबादी मुश्किल से चार लाख के करीब होगी । इसकी आमदनी भी सालाना पांच लाख से अधिक नहीं होगी । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने शायद ही कभी ऐसा सुना हो कि साढ़े तीन लाख चार लाख की आबादी और पांच लाख वार्षिक आमदनी का एक अलग राज्य बनाया जाए । इस प्रकार का राज्य बनाना, मैं समझता हूं, अकल्पनीय है, हास्यास्पद है । मगर जो चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये और जो कहीं हुई नहीं है, वह हमारे देश में हो रही है, क्योंकि शायद सरकार न तो प्रेम से समझा बुझा कर लोगों को सीधी राह पर ला सकती है और न दण्ड के द्वारा, भय के द्वारा, अगर किसी वर्ग या समूह में विकार पैदा हो गया है तो उसका परिष्कार कर सकती है ।

और हमें यह भी स्मरण रखना चाहिये कि नागा राज्य भारत के सीमान्त पर बनेगा । एक ओर चीन है, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान है, बर्मा की सीमा लगी हुई है । यह एक ऐसा छोटा सा राज्य होगा जो कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से केन्द्र पर हमेशा के लिये बोझा बन जाएगा और जो सामरिक दृष्टि से भी देश की सुरक्षा के मार्ग में बाधक बनेगा ।

राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपना जो मन्तव्य प्रकट किया है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । मैं उद्धृत करता हूं :

"another factor relevant from the point of view of national security is the size and resources of the border States. While the primary responsibility for defence arrangements must be that of the Central Government, a considerable burden relating to security arrangements must be borne by the State. It is, therefore, important that a border State should be a well-administered, stable and resourceful unit, capable of meeting the emergent problems arising out of military exigencies. This means that normally it would be safer to have on our borders relatively larger and resourceful States rather than small and less resilient units."

लेकिन नागाओं का एक अलग राज्य बनाने का फैसला कर लिया गया । मैं समझता हूं कि असम के इन आदिवासी क्षेत्रों मे केवल नागा लोग ही नहीं रहते और भी आदिवासी जातियां रहती हैं मगर राज्य केवल नागाओं के लिये बनाया जा रहा है । इसका असर दूसरे आदिवासियों पर क्या होगा ? प्रारम्भ से वहां एक हिल स्टेट बनाने की मांग की जा रही है । राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने भी उस सम्बन्ध में अपनी राय प्रकट की है । यूनाइटेड खासी एण्ड जयन्तिया हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स और गारो हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स, इनकी आबादी नागा हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स से ज्यादा है और उन्होंने सन् १९५७ में यह मांग भी की थी कि एक पहाड़ी राज्य बनाया जाय मगर वह राज्य नहीं बनाया गया । मैं समझता हूं कि वह एक ठीक कदम था । लेकिन अब यह जो एक अलग नागा राज्य बनाया जा रहा है तो उसकी जरूरत क्या है ? शायद इसका एक ही कारण है कि कुछ नागा लोगों ने पिछले अनेक सालों से देश के खिलाफ बगावत की है, विद्रोह का झण्डा उठाया है और हथियारों और हिंसा के बल पर अपनी बात को मनवाने की कोशिश की है । हमारे जवानों को गोली का निशाना बनाया है और जो देशभक्त नागा हैं, सरकार के प्रति वफादार हैं उनको भी इन विद्रोही नागाओं के हाथों संघातिक संकटों का सामना करना पड़ा है । ऐसी स्थिति में एक अलग राज्य बनाना यह पृथकतावाद को इनाम देना है और विद्रोहियों को हिंसा और विनाश के लिये भड़काना है । यह अलग राज्य नहीं बनाया जा रहा मानो सरकार बगावत करने वालों के सामने घुटने टेक रही

है । मैं नहीं समझता कि देश में एक अच्छी परम्परा का श्रीगणेश किया जा रहा है । पृथक् नागा राज्य की स्थापना एकीकरण पर विघटन की विजय है, शान्तिपूर्ण निर्माण पर हिंसा की और ध्वंस की विजय है । देशभक्ति और राष्ट्र निष्ठा पर बगावत और गद्दारी की विजय है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि हमें इस बात का भी विचार करना चाहिये कि उस क्षेत्र के अलावा सम्पूर्ण देश में अन्य जो आदिवासी बन्ध रहते हैं उन पर इस पृथक् राज्य के निर्माण की प्रतिक्रिया क्या होगी । देश में अनेक भाग ऐसे हैं जहां कि आदिवासी रहते हैं । अभी मध्य प्रदेश से समाचार आया है कि वहां रायपुर के निकट एक समानान्तर सरकार बना ली गई । कोई हमारे एक आदिवासी बन्धु प्रधान मन्त्री बन बैठे और वह अपनी एक पतरी सरकार चला रहे थे । बाद में उन्हें पकड़ लिया गया । मगर इस प्रकार की भावनाएं और भी बल पकड़ेंगी और मैं नहीं समझता कि यह देश के लिये ठीक होगा ।

इस बात से सभी सहमत हैं कि जो भी आदिवासी बंधु हैं, नागा लोग हैं उन्हें अपने रहन सहन को और अपने जीवन के रंग ढंग को सुरक्षित रखने और उसके विकास करने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि उनका रंग ढंग, उनकी संस्कृति, कुछ अंशों में, हम से श्रेष्ठ संस्कृति है और उन्होंने उन जीवन मूल्यों की रक्षा की है जो कि प्राचीन काल में हमारे साथ थे । पश्चिमी सभ्यता के सम्पर्क में आने के कारण हम ने उनको छोड़ दिया था । मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की इस बात से १०० फीसदी सहमत हूं कि उन्हें अपनी सेकेंड रेट कौपी नहीं बनाना चाहिए, सेकेंड रेट क्या वह तो थर्ड रेट कौपी होगी क्योंकि सेकेंड रेट कौपी तो हम ही हैं । पश्चिम के आधार पर अगर हम उनको बनायेंगे तो उन का रूप बिगड़ जायगा । मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि हम उन के मामलों में दखल न दें लेकिन उन्हें अकेले भी नहीं रखा जा सकता । उन्हें "म्युजियम पीसेज" की तरह से सुरक्षित भी नहीं रखा जा सकता । हलके हलके उनकी विविधताओं और विशेषताओं की रक्षा करते हुए हमें उन्हें राष्ट्रीय जीवन के साथ घुलाना-मिलाना होगा ।

मैं समझता हूं कि भारतीय संविधान परिषद् ने जो निर्णय किया के सिक्स्थ शैड्यूल के अन्तर्गत रीजनल और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बेसिस पर औटोनमस बौडीज देंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह भी इसी दृष्टि से किया था कि उनकी विविधताओं की रक्षा भी हो जाय, हम उन के मामलों में दखल भी न दें और हलके हलके वे हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन के प्रवाह के साथ मिल जांय । उस समय भी कुछ सदस्यों ने आपत्ति की थी कि इस प्रकार की औटोनमस बौडी देना यह विघन को बढ़ावा देगा । मगर बारदोलई कमेटी ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उन्हें संविधान परिषद् ने स्वीकार कर लिया और औटोनमस बौडीज बन गयीं । पर उनका परिणाम क्या हुआ ? विद्रोह दबा नहीं । उन्हें निकट नहीं लाया जा सका और औटोनमस बौडीज को सफलतापूर्वक चलाना भी सम्भव नहीं हुआ । बाद में इन लोगों की तरफ से मांग की गई कि जो त्वेनसांग का ऐरिया है उसको नागा हिल्स के साथ मिला दिया जाय और हमने एक यहां विधेयक भी पास किया जिसके अनुसार त्वेनसांग ऐरिया नागा हिल्स में मिल गया । उस समय यह आशा प्रकट की गई थी कि अब नागा प्रदेश में शान्ति हो जायेगी, मगर शान्ति स्थापित नहीं हुई । अब यह तीसरा कदम है कि एक नया राज्य बनाया जा रहा है । ऐसा लगता है कि धीरे धीरे सरकार ऐसी शक्तियों के सामने जानते हुए या न जान कर भी झुकती जा रही है जो देश के बाहर जाना चाहते हैं, जिन्हें देश के प्रति निष्ठा नहीं है और जो देश की एकता में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं ।

यह बात सभी जानते हैं कि अंग्रेजी राज्य ने नागा प्रदेश को हम से अलग रखा, चारों तरफ दीवारें खड़ी कर दीं । अंग्रेजों ने

[श्री व.जपेयी]

कुचक्र किया था कि भारत से जाते जाते वह नागा प्रदेश को आजाद बनाते जांय और जो आखिरी गवर्नर था आसाम का उस ने इस सम्बन्ध में आगे बढ़ कर हिस्सा लिया। जो मैदान के लोग थे वे नागा प्रदेश में जा नहीं सकते थे और वहां पर केवल विदेशी मिशनरी जा सकते थे और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारे नागा बंधु हम से दूर चले गये। मगर यह बात तो १९४७ की है। आज हम १९६० की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हम ने इन १३ वर्षों में क्या किया ? हम उन्हें निकट नहीं ला सके। हम एक ऐसा कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं जिससे यह विश्वासपूर्वक कोई नहीं कह सकता और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कुछ भी नहीं कहा है कि नागा प्रदेश में शान्ति हो जायगी। अब अगर शान्ति नहीं स्थापित होगी तो फिर यह प्रथक नागा प्रदेश बनाने का लाभ क्या होगा ? हम इतनी बड़ी कीमत चुकाने जा रहे हैं। देश में एक अलग और गलत परम्परा पैदा कर रहे हैं। डाक्टर आवो जो यहां पर आये थे उन्होंने भी कहा है कि जो नागा लैंड की मांग है यह कम से कम है और यह ठीक से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वे कब तक संतुष्ट रहेंगे। ऐसे में प्रवृत्ति होती है अपनी मांगों को बढ़ाने की और उसके ऊपर सरकार जो उदारता दिखाती है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जो विशाल हृदयता का परिचय देते हैं तो उसका गलत अर्थ लगाया जाता है और लोग समझने लगते हैं कि सरकार कमजोर है और अगर इनको थोड़ा और दाबाया जाय तो शायद वह और भी हमारी मांग को मान लेंगे। इस तरह की धारणा शासन के प्रति उत्पन्न हो यह शासन के लिए भी ठीक नहीं है और देश के लिए तो यह बात बिलकुल भी ठीक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नागा लैंड बनाया भी किस तरीके से जा रहा है। नाम इस का नागा लैंड होगा। यह नाम किस आधार पर तय किया गया ? वह एक अलग राज्य चाहते थे और हमने अलग राज्य मान लिया। वह नागा लैंड का नाम चाहते थे और हम ने नागा लैंड नाम मान लिया। वह विदेश मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत रहना चाहते थे हम ने वह भी मान लिया। हम किसी एक भी बात पर अड़े नहीं। हमें कहीं तो अड़ जाना था कि बस इसके आगे लक्ष्मण रेखा है, इसके पार नहीं जायेंगे और अगर इसके पार जायेंगे तो देश की एकता को विघटन का रावण डस लेगा। यह एक प्रथक नागा होम लैंड की कल्पना एक गलत कल्पना है क्योंकि काश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक भारत एक देश है। यह हमारी मातृभूमि है, धर्मभूमि है, कर्मभूमि है और इसमें नागा लैंड और अलग अलग होमलैंड के लिए जगह नहीं हो सकती। हमें उन्हें समझाना चाहिए था और कम से कम हम उन्हें इस बात के लिए तो तैयार कर सकते थे कि यह नागा लैंड विदेश मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत न होकर अन्य राज्यों की भांति गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन होगा। किन्तु नागा लोग कहते हैं कि हमें तो भारत में एक ही व्यक्ति पर विश्वास है और वह हैं प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू। जहां हम उनके इस विश्वास का स्वागत करते हैं वहां यह अवश्य कहेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री में विश्वास गृह मंत्री महोदय में अविश्वास तो नहीं बनना चाहिए। ऐसा तो नहीं होना चाहिए कि सम्पूर्ण देश में अविश्वास हो और एक व्यक्ति में विश्वास किया जाय।

उस दिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लाल किले के अपने भाषण में ठीक ही कहा था कि जवाहरलाल आते हैं और जाते हैं मगर हिन्दुस्तान आता ही है वह जाता नहीं है। उसको जाना भी नहीं चाहिए मगर यह हमारे नागा बंधु देश के साथ अपने को नहीं जोड़ना चाहते बल्कि एक व्यक्ति विशेष के साथ जो अपने को जोड़ना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें इस बात से विरत किया जाना चाहिए। जब इस देश के शेष पन्द्रह राज्य गृह मंत्रालय

के द्वारा चलाये जा सकते हैं तो कोई कारण नहीं कि यह जो सोलहवां राज्य बनने जा रहा है यह क्यों न गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाया जा सके । मगर नागा लैंड गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत न होकर विदेश मंत्रालय के अधीन रखा जाना मान कर और उनका एक अलग कांस्टीट्यूशन भी जो मान लिया गया है मैं नहीं समझता कि यह देश की एकता के लिए अच्छा चिह्न है ।

इस मांग का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जो अन्यान्य राज्यों की मांगें हैं, वे बल पकड़ गई हैं । हमारे देखते देखते भारत की भूमि पर एक मुस्लिम राज्य बन गया । यह नागालैंड एक ईसाई राज्य होगा । हमारे अकाली बन्धु एक सिख राज्य मांग रहे हैं । कल कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी ने मांग की है कि महा-दिल्ली बनना चाहिए, जो वस्तुतः एक जाट राज्य होगा, जो एक साम्प्रदायिक राज्य होगा । क्या इस देश की एकता टुकड़ों में बंट जायगी ? क्या सोलहवीं और सत्रहवीं शताब्दी का इतिहास फिर से दोहराया जायगा ? हमारे नव-निर्माण के काम, हमारे बड़े-बड़े बांध, देश की ग़रीब और शोषित जनता को आर्थिक दृष्टि से प्रगति के पथ पर प्रशस्त करने के सारे कामों पर पानी फिर जायगा, अगर हम देश की एकता की, राष्ट्रीयता की रक्षा नहीं कर सके । मगर यह नागालैंड का निर्माण उस राष्ट्रीयता के शरीर में एक स्थायी कंटक बन जायगा, विघटनकारी मनोवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा देगा । जो अकाली आन्दोलन अपनी मौत मर रहा था, उस में नई जिन्दगी आ गई है और अकाली नेता कहते हैं कि अगर चार लाख नागाओं का एक अलग राज्य बन सकता है, तो चालीस, पचास लाख सिखों का अलग राज्य क्यों नहीं बन सकता है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भले ही यह कहें कि नागाओं की स्थिति अलग है—और कुछ अंशों में यह ठीक भी है—मगर आम आदमी, गांव में रहने वाला आदमी, जो आर्थिक अभावों से परेशान है और जिसे स्वार्थी नेता विघटन के रास्ते पर ले जाते हैं, इस तर्क को नहीं समझेगा । वह नहीं समझेगा कि लन्दन में एक व्यक्ति बैठा है, जिस की छाया सारे निर्णय पर पड़ी हुई है । वह तो स्वार्थी नेताओं के हाथों में खेलेगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि अभी जो अन्तरिम काल का समझौता किया गया है, इस में जल्दी न की जाये । विधान में संशोधन करने के लिए बिल लाने में शीघ्रता न की जाये । अभी देखा जाये कि जो इन्टेरिम काल है, उस में वहां शान्ति होती है या नहीं । इस का प्रयत्न किया जाये और इस बात के लिए उन्हें तैयार किया जाये वे कि धीरे धीरे देश के साथ एकरस हो जायें, एकरूप हो जायें । धन्यवाद ।

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Statement made by the Prime Minister in Lok Sabha on the 1st August, 1960, regarding the Naga Hills and Tuensang Area, be taken into consideration."

Shri Hem Barua.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): My name may also be included in the list.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, the root cause of the trouble brewing in the Naga Hills on the north-east frontier since independence is the short-sighted policy pursued by our Government. Except for a few differences in the flappings, it is the same policy that was pursued by the British, namely isolation for the Hills that are supposed to be the sentinels of our frontier. The British achieved something because their policy was actuated by a long-range vision calculated to serve their interests, whereas our vision is a result of a pair of myopic eyes, and we do not have that long-range vision. The British instituted walls of separatism between the hills and the plains, through regulations, and nefarious regulations at that. One regulation is

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known as the Inner Line Regulation. That was imposed in 1873. There was another regulation subsequently imposed, and that regulation is known as the Frontier Tract Regulation. That was imposed in 1880. Thus, this seed of separatism sown in the Naga Hills ultimately developed, I would rather say, into a banyan tree. It was in 1929 when the British Government briefed the leaders of the Naga people to demand a separate entity for the Naga Hills when the Simon Commission came; and this separatist psychology was engineered by the British. And in the context of freedom we fell a victim to that.

When Prof. Coupland, a British Constitutional expert, visited this country on the eve of freedom, he added fillip to this separatist psychology already existing in those people. He suggested a Crown Colony under the aegis of the British, constituted of the hills of Assam and the hills of Upper Burma joined together. But somehow or other this suggestion of Prof. Coupland did not work, luckily I would say, and when freedom came, freedom came for the whole country,

But it is in the context of this freedom that we missed the bus. We have a responsibility. That responsibility was entailed in us, the responsibility to create and build up a comprehensive Indian mind in the Naga people, so that they might be actuated by the same urges and passions of nationhood in order to serve this nation and this country. But that did not happen, and that is the pity of the whole piece.

And what about the British people? They ruled the Naga Hills for seventy years or so. But they never tried to improve or to change the conditions of the Naga people from the neolithic stage to that of the Twentieth Century. Therefore, when freedom came, it was quite natural that they were enlivened with a passion, a passion to remove their backwardness and at the same time to develop in a way best suited to their genius. I would say that these Naga people are experiencing a new movement of the mind and urge for self-expression and self-determination.

When I speak of this comprehensive Indian mind, one question that is uppermost in my mind is this, whether the creation of this new State called Nagaland is going to reflect the urges and passions of a single nation, whether the creation of of this new State called Nagaland is going to reflect the comprehensive Indian mind or not. If it is going to reflect the comprehensive Indian mind and is going to build up a solid Indian nation with the Naga people as a entity in that pattern, I most wholeheartedly welcome this proposal for the new State.

Now, what about us? Since freedom, instead of trying to obliterate the walls of separatism that were instituted by a foreign power, we tried to maintain them and at the same time reinforce those walls by a few concrete slabs of restrictive orders. No comprehensive Indian mind can grow and develop in a dissipating condition like that. I know, the Prime Minister has a very pet theory. He very often says that these people must be allowed to develop in their own way. That is a right thing to say. At the same time, he says that their way of life is to be preserved, their song, music and all the concomitants. May I quote here from Dr. Verrier Elwin who has also propounded this theory in his admirable book called "Philosophy for NEFA"? But before that may I quote these beautiful words of our Prime Minister? I quote them because of the sheer beauty of the expression. He says:

> "I would rather any day be a nomad in the hills than a member of the Stock Exchange and

listen to that frightful ugly noise. I am quite sure that the civilisation of the tribal folk, of song and dance, will last ultimately when the Stock Exchange will cease to exist in this country and other countries."

May I know, is it in order to prevent the Stock Exchange from making a rude inroad into the Naga Hills, or is it to preserve the civilisation of the Tribal people with their song and dance, or is it, in other words, to preserve the Naga Hills as a paradise for the anthropologists and maintain the people there as museum pieces that this buffer State is created on the, I would say, not too invulnerable frontier which the North-East frontier is? I would like to be enlightened on these points.

If it comes to the preservation of the civilisation of the Tribal people there also you have miserably failed. Modern civilisation is a rude leveller. It has spread its tentacles even on the Naga Hills. This is what Dr. Verrier Elwin, an expert on tribal affairs says about the inroad of modern civilisation into the Naga Hills so far as the Naga boys and girls are concerned:

> "A youth in smart English clothes, and a sola *topi* will not obey his tribal chief who looks so '*jungly*' in his classic attire; girls in meretricious blouses and even trousers, lipsticks on their lips and phoney trinkets in their hair are already showing signs of rebellion against the discipline of society".

Therefore, if your primary motive or purpose was to maintain the civilisation of the Tribal people, there also you have signally failed, I would say.

It is going to be a very small State. But it does not matter, because it is not the size of the State that matters. It is not a major factor. Because there are small States in Europe also. For instance Luxemburg is one. Coming nearer home, we have Bhutan. It is not a big sovereign State. And what about the States that are emerging into sovereign status in Africa? They are not big in size, most of them. Therefore it is not a major factor. But the question is, should we cut a frontier into piecemeal entities like this; should we not have a consolidated entity in the frontier for the sake of our defence? Because, it is an international boundary, hedged in by three foreign countries, China, Burma and Pakistan. I feel, the frontier is always like a football team. As a football team, it has a back line that co-operates into absolute harmony with the centre forward or the front line. Here is the North-east frontier of hills constituting our front line and the plains of Assam constitute the back line of defence. There should be a consolidated and cohesive pattern there so that the team may be a solid team, in order to maintain our solidarity and security. That is not to be found. It has been cut into pieces. What happens? There are dangerous possibilities. For instance, we have carved out from this area N.E.F.A. already. Now comes Naga land. There are other two demands, the demand for a Hill State and a new demand for a S.E.F.A. in the offing. If Assam is cut into pieces like that, this is going to be a dangerous sign for us.

One argument alone can be advanced in favour of this new State. This State is set up in order to quell the storm that Mr. Phizo has raised. I suppose Mr. Phizo can no more flare up any trouble there. Mr. Phizo, after escaping to England, is dead as dodo. I would rather say, Phizo has fizzled out. Whatever that be, whether we had an assurance from Dr. Ao or not, what about the Negotiating Committee appointed by Dr. Ao? That Negotiating committee failed to enlist the approval of the hostile Nagas for this resolution demanding a separate State within the Indian Union. Even at the Kohima conference, where this resolution was adopted, it was greeted by showers of bullets coming from the hostile Nagas. Even then, I would welcome the

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new State in view of the fact that I understand the position of the Naga Hills.

It is not only the Naga people who have bled. Our own people, our own boys have also bled. Standing in the cemetery of the war dead, I found a beautiful couplet inscribed on one of the tomb stone. The couplet says:

> "When you go home tell them
> of us and say.
> For their tomorrow we gave our
> today."

I think of all our boys who have sacrificed for their country their "today" so that we may have a prosperous and unified "tomorrow". I think of them. When I think that there might be peace, when I think that there may be concord, when I think that a comprehensive Indian mind may be built up, I welcome it most wholeheartedly.

Another thing is very important. They have adopted a resolution. This I could not understand. This is the draft resolution adopted at Mokokchung and it is on the basis of this that they approached our Prime Minister for settlement. The resolution says:

> "On reaching the political settlement with the Government of India, the Naga Peoples Convention shall appoint a body to draft the details of the Constitution for Nagaland on the basis of the settlement."

This, I have not understood. Are they going to draft a Constitution according to their aspirations and wishes? Is that Constitution going to be a constitution demanding severance of connection with this country? If that is so, I would say that it is a very dangerous possibility. I am inspired to say like this because when at Kohima, at first, they adopted the resolution, the words, 'within the Indian union' were not there, in the main resolution. When the Governor rang up the Naga Convention people and said that the Governor is not going to meet them on the basis of this resolution, then alone, they added these words 'within the Indian union', and that too in a footnote. It does not constitute a part of the main body of the resolution. Therefore, I have certain apprehensions in relation to this part of the draft proposal. I hope the Prime Minister will very kindly enlighten us on this.

At the same time, after the Kohima Convention, when Dr. Ao came with his comrades to see our Prime Minister, he made a statement at Dum Dum airport. He said like this:

> "We shall submit this resolution to the Prime Minister and press for implementation as an interim measure."

I would like to know whether this is going to be an interim measure. If we agree to this part of the draft resolution that they would have the power to draft their own Constitution for Nagaland then, I am apprehensive of that also.

About revenue, it is said that it is going to be very poor, because the only source of revenue for Nagaland is Forest. The forests yield an annual income of Rs. 3 lakhs. In 1956, they yielded a lamentable sum of Rs. 20,000. Therefore it is going to be perpetually a non-viable State economically. That is true. What of that? We have been heavily subsidising this area. We propose to subsidise Rs. 4 crores for the development of this area. When we take into account other things, this is not a big sum. I would say that attempts should be made to discover deeper sources of revenue if that is allowable under the Constitution or the Constitution that is proposed to be drafted. In that case, I leave the matter to Sardar Swaran Singh and Shri K. D. Malaviya. They can help.

About the name Nagaland, there is a controversy that it is not an Indian name. But, then, we have

accepted so many new names in our country, so many words that are not of Indian origin. We have adopted the word Congress. It has gone deep into the psychology of the people due to the struggles that we had raised for freedom under its auspices. The Nagas have also had struggles. This word Nagaland has gone deep into the psychology of the people and it is very difficult to wipe it out. Call a rose by any other name, it will smell as sweet. Call the Nagaland by any other name, it will smell as Nagaland and nothing else.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Mr . Speaker, the sixteenth State of the Indian Union has come into being and we welcome the formation of this sixteenth State, Nagaland. We hope that this small area in India, which has been torn by strife, which has really suffered deeply, and which, in many ways has been a troublespot and a scar on the face of India, at last, will have peace and the Nagas will be able to work out their destiny in conformity with Indian traditions and also will be a source of strength to the rest of India.

When we discuss Nagaland, we cannot forget the background of this area. Even in the days of British rule, these proud Nagas had fought many a battle against the British. I am told there were as many as 10 expeditions against them. Down from 1835 to 1851, the urge for freedom of the Nagas was a well known fact. After that, we know how the British ruled in this area. They had what was known as the Inner Line. Actually this area, comprising the Khazi Hills, Lushai Hills as well as the Naga Hills, was formed into an isolated area known as frontier tracts and it was administered by the Governor. Funds were made available by the Ministry, but the Ministry had no administrative power. This was the background. The only people who were allowed were the missionaries. The missionaries did play a very important part in this area.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): And the banias.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In those days, even the banias were not allowed.

Shri Jaipal Singh: They were allowed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It was chiefly the missionaries that were the dominating factor in those days. May be because of that, this area is a Christian area. We do not raise the question of religion. But, we do realise that having this background, the missionaries have played a very important part not only socially but politically also. We do know, at least those of us who come from this part of India know, how only a few years ago one of the Welsh missionaries in Jorhat was externed from India because it was reported that they had certain political activities in this area. This factor is also there. Mr. Phizo has very mysteriously gone over to England and he is now under the patronage of a missionary—no doubt a distinguished person who has fought for the rights of the coloured people in South Africa. This Mr. Michael Scot has taken Mr. Phizo under his patronage. These are pointers that the influence of the missionaries still remains. We have to be vigilant about this. Now that this particular area of India is being given the fullest autonomy within the Indian Union to develop itself, we hope the integration of this area with India will be assured and that they will march forward and become a source of strength to the Indian Union.

It does seem to me that the decision which is being taken today could have been taken a little earlier. The Prime Minister may correct me, but I think that the composition of the present Naga delegation is more or less the same as that of the one that came 1½ or two years ago, and their demands were also more or less the same. The point of dispute all along

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

had been that the people who claimed to represent this area had been demanding an independent State, and naturally nobody, no party in India, could accept it. It was only when they accepted the position that they would be satisfied with the fullest autonomy within the Indian Union that we could accept their demand, because, as the Prime Minister has rightly pointed out, the policy of the Indian Union has been to grant the fullest autonomy to the tribals so that they may be able to develop on the lines of their own choice.

The first convention of the Naga people took place in Kohima in 1957 as a result of which the Government of India took the decision that there should be a single administered unit constituting the Naga Hills of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division of NEFA under the External Affairs Ministry administered by the Government of Assam. That was more or less the demand and that was conceded. Even after that things did not work out the way everybody had hoped they would, and in 1958 at the Ungma convention a liaison committee was set up to see if some understanding could be reached with the underground Nagas. Then also things did not go very well, and it was only at the Mokokchang convention of October, 1959 that the 16-point memorandum was passed and thereafter the Naga delegation came here. We are glad that at last the Naga people have accepted that they are a part of the Indian Union, and that within the Indian Union with the fullest autonomy guaranteed to them, they will form their own State under the Governor and under the External Affairs Ministry. I have no doubt that their being under the External Affairs is not a pointer that they would want to secede the very next moment. After all, the NEFA area has been under the External Affairs Ministry so long, and so this need not necessarily give rise to the suspicions which have been raised by my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee. But it is true the question of the transitional period remains. How long is it going to be? As far as I can make out, the memorandum of the convention had mentioned a period of ten years. That, I think, is far too long a period to be regarded as transitional, and I hope much earlier than that the Naga people will be able to have their own elected representatives.

It is said the Naga convention would appoint a body to draft the details of the constitutional changes. What exactly does it mean? We take it that with the largest amount of freedom granted to them, they will remain a part of the Indian Union and be under the same Constitution. So, what exactly does this drafting of the constitution mean? I think that will be explained by the Prime Minister.

Naga Land undoubtedly has a small population, it being only 360,000, and it has only a small area of about 6,000 square miles and 700 villages, but we have to realise that today there are areas in our country which, because of certain historical developments and certain social and cultural developments, demand that they should be recognised as separate entities within the Union. For example, there have been big movements going on in Manipur and Tripura. Tripura also has only six to nine lakhs of people, and Manipur has only a small area, but we have recognised that they do have distinct features. They demand the right of self-expression politically, economically and culturally. That is why, now that we have accepted the demand for Naga Land,—it is a wise decision and the only decision to be taken in the circumstances—the demand for responsible government of the people of Manipur and Tripura can no longer be put off. Once Naga Land with its elected representatives comes into being, it is only natural that the people

of Manipur and Tripura should also be guaranteed elected representatives and a legislature.

We wish the sixteenth State of Naga Land all the best, we welcome it and fervently hope that our brothers there will be able to build their own future and develop themselves in such a way as to bring strength to India. I am sure all parties in Parliament will continue to support their just rights, and that generous financial aid will be made available to them so that this area which up till now has been a trouble spot, so to say, will be able to become a source of strength and prosperity for the Indian people and the Indian Union.

Mr. Speaker: A number of hon. Members want to speak. I will allow ten minutes. Pandit Brij Narayan "Brijesh".

पंडित ब्रज नारायण ब्रजेश (शिवपुरी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान को स्वतंत्र करने के लिए हमने जैसा शान्तिपूर्वक और सुसंस्कृत रूप में संघर्ष किया, न तो संसार ने ही उसको आदर्श रूप में लिया और न हमारे देशवासियों ने ही लिया ।

मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में उस पृष्ठभूमि की तरफ अपने सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना है, जिस सिद्धान्त को लेकर हम अब तक चल रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार हमने संसार के सामने अभी तक भाईचारे का प्रचार किया है और हमने सारे संसार को विश्वबन्धुत्व के आधार पर एक जगह एकत्रित करने की चेष्टा की है, उसके होते हुए भी यह दुर्भाग्य है कि हिन्दू मुसलिम भाई भाई बोलते बोलते पाकिस्तान बन गया । हमको कहा गया कि पाकिस्तान नहीं बनेगा परन्तु वह बन गया । और आज हम देखते हैं कि उसके बनने का सुपरिणाम न पाकिस्तान को ही मिल रहा है और न हिन्दुस्तान को ही मिल रहा है । वह भी दुखी है और हम भी दुखी हैं और रोज संघर्ष चलता है, रोज लड़ाई चलती है । ठीक उसी प्रकार से पाकिस्तान बन जाने के बाद हम ने फिर प्रयत्न किया, अपने सैकुलर राज्य के आधार पर सब को एक साथ एकत्र करने का परन्तु मुझ दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सब ने प्रम के साथ रहने के बजाय भीतर ही भीतर अपनी कूटनीति का कुचक्र इस हिन्दुस्तान में चलाना आरम्भ किया । मैं देखता हूं कि प्रशंसा तो बहुत की जाती है कि ईसाई मिशनरीज़ ने बड़ा काम किया लेकिन मिशनरीज़ अगर भ्रातृत्व की भावना से ही केवल कार्य कर रहे होते तो सम्भवतः मुझे विरोध करने का अवसर नहीं मिलता लेकिन वे अपने निहित राजनैतिक स्वार्थों की सिद्धि के लिये हिन्दुओं को धीरे धीरे ईसाई मजहब में बदल रहे हैं और इस देश की जो राष्ट्रीयता है इस देश के प्रति जो भक्ति होनी चाहिये थी उस को विदेशों की तरफ वे इस प्रकार से ले जा रहे हैं और धीरे धीरे इस देश को वे खंड खंड करते जा रहे हैं । हमारा राज्य और हमारा शासन इस तथाकथित भ्रातृत्व की भावना से दब कर इस प्रकार की अनुचित मांगों को स्वीकार करता चला जा रहा है और मैं समझता हूं कि उन को स्वीकार करने का परिणाम यह नागा राज्य है । यदि देशभक्ति की भावना से वहां विद्रोह खड़ा हुआ था तब तो हमें उन के साथ संघर्ष नहीं करना चाहिये था । जैसे ही उन्हों ने विद्रोह किया था वैसे ही हमें यह नागा राज्य स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये था । नागाओं को हमें वह स्वतंत्रता और सत्ता दे देनी चाहिये थी जिसे कि वह मांगते थे परन्तु ऐसा प्रतीत होता है और हम को स्वयं ऐसा मालूम होता था कि यह नागा राज्य बनाने में इस देश की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ जायगी । नागा राज्य को स्वतंत्र करने में कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, इसेलिये हम ने विद्रोह का दमन करने की चेष्टा की परन्तु उस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि वह दमन तो हुआ नहीं और वहां विद्रोह

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण ब्रजेश]

पैदा करने वाले जो महान नेता थे फिजो साहब वह किसी प्रकार से यहां से भाग निकले और भाग कर इंगलड में पहुंच कर हिन्दुस्तान के विरुद्ध प्रचार कर रहे हैं । हिन्दुस्तान के विरुद्ध प्रचार करने का उन को एक ऐसा सुन्दर स्थान मिल गया जिस से संसार भर में भारतवर्ष के विरुद्ध एक वायुमंडल का निर्माण कर सकें । जहां भारतवर्ष विश्व के वायुमंडल को शुद्ध करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है वहां भारतवर्ष में से ही हमारा एक भाई हमारी अयोग्यता और असावधानी के कारण निकल कर हमारे विरुद्ध वायुमंडल का निर्माण कर रहा है । यह कैसी विचित्र बात है कि एक तरफ तो यह कहा जाता है कि वह इंगलैंड वाले नहीं चाहते कि वहां इस प्रकार का वह भारत वरोधी प्रचार करें । मैं समझता हूं कि भीतर ही भीतर उस को प्रोत्साहन भी मिल रहा है कि वह इस तरह का भारत विरोधी प्रचार करते रहें और यह कैसी विचित्र बात है कि यह जो डिप्लोमेसी है यह जो कूटनीति है उस को उदारता के नाम पर दबाया न जा सके और हम उदारता बर्तते चले जायें और दूसरे हमारे साथी कूट-नीतिक चालें चलते चले जायें, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है ।

जैसे मैं ने आरम्भ में कहा कि यह जो नागा लैंड और नागा राज्य स्वीकार कर लिया गया तो अब इस के लिये किसी को जिम्मेदार ठहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य पूछना चाहूंगा कि बुद्धिमत्ता के आधार पर यदि नागा राज्य एक अलग राज्य बन सकता है तो हिमालय से कन्याकुमारी तक और अटक से कटक तक क्या एक हिन्दू राज्य नहीं बन सकता है ? इस भारतवर्ष देश में जितने भी निवासी बसते हैं वे सब के सब वास्तव में हिन्दू हैं । अब आज जो अपने आप को ईसाई कहते हैं आखिर वह भी तो हमारा अपना ही रक्त है । वे भी तो इसी भारतवर्ष देश के रहने वाले हैं और उन्हें अपने आप को हिन्दू कहने में क्यों आपत्ति होनी चाहिये ? मैं ने एक बार निवेदन किया था कि यहां जो मुसलमान हैं वे भी तो हिन्दू ही हैं । वे कोई दूसरे हैं क्या ? अब जैसे हमारे देश में रामानुज आचार्य, वल्लभाचार्य और शंकरा-चार्य आदि संत और महापुरुष हुए हैं और उन के शिष्य सब हिन्दू हैं उसी प्रकार ईसा मसीह और मुहम्मद आदि के भी शिष्य हिन्दू ही हैं और फिर उन्हें अपने आप को हिन्दू कहने में क्यों आपत्ति होनी चाहिये । मैं तो कहूंगा कि राष्ट्रीयता और हिन्दुत्व की भावना से यदि देश को एक सूत्र में आबद्ध किया जाय तो यह आज जो नागा राज्य, सिक्ख राज्य कायम करने की मांग उठ रही है वह नहीं उठेंगी क्योंकि याद रखिये कि अगर यह विघटन का क्रम रुका नहीं और जारी रहा तो फिर मामला यहीं पर रुकने वाला नहीं है बल्कि ब्राह्मण राज्य, क्षत्री राज्य और वैश्य राज्य ** ** कायम करने की मांग का भी हमें सामना करना होगा और यह हमारा देश विघटित होता चला जायगा ।

नागा लोग मेजारिटी में नहीं हैं । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि देश के इस तरह से खंड खंड कब तक होते रहेंगे । इस प्रकार से देश कब तक विभाजित होता रहेगा ? जब एक की पृथक राज्य स्थापित करने की मांग स्वीकार कर ली जाती है तो दूसरे को उस से प्रेरणा मिलती है और वह खड़ा हो कर मांग करने लग जाता है कि हम को भी एक अलग राज्य मिलना चाहिये । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यहपृथकत्व की भावना अच्छी नहीं है और यह देश के हित में नहीं है । यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि इस प्रकार की विघटन की यह प्रवृत्ति देश में इधर उधर ज़ोर पकड़ती चली जा रही है

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

और दूसरी ओर हम दूसरों को भाई बनाने की चेष्टा करते हैं । दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति यह है कि आज जहां हमारे देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा महसूस हो रहा है और हमारी सरहदों पर आक्रमण हो रहे हैं वहां एक अलग राज्य बनाने का आन्दोलन चल रहा है । सिक्ख राज्य मिलना चाहिये ऐसी मांग उठाई जा रही है । पंजाबी सूबा स्थापित करने के वास्ते आंदोलन चल रहा है । इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि इस तरह उन को भी पंजाबी सूबा मिलना चाहिये और यह नागा राज्य के निर्माण होने से पंजाब के गांव गांव में इस प्रकार का प्रचार प्रारम्भ हो जायगा कि पंजाबी सूबा बनना चाहिये और इस नागा राज्य को स्वीकार कर लेने से पंजाबी सूबा बनाने की मांग अत्यन्त निकट पहुंच गई है क्योंकि सिक्ख देख रहे हैं कि नागाओं ने विद्रोह कर के अपना एक अलग राज्य ले लिया तो वे भी क्यों नहीं ले सकते । इतना ही नहीं मुझे तो यह भी भय प्रतीत होता है कि अभी तो केवल इस के लिये सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन चल रहा है लेकिन अगर कहीं और उन को भड़काया गया तो हो सकता है कि जैसे नागाओं ने उत्पात किया वे भी कोई उत्पात न कर बैठें और जैसे वहां हमारी सेनाओं को जा कर कार्य करना पड़ा कहीं वैसी ही भयानक स्थिति यहां पर भी उत्पन्न न हो जाय । सरकार को समय रहते चेतना होगा क्योंकि ऐसी जगह जहां पर कि हमारे देश की सीमायें लगती हैं इस तरह का एक असन्तोष और गड़बड़ होना कदापि उचित न होगा । जिस तरह से नागा हिन्दू हैं उसी तरह से सिक्ख भी हिन्दू हैं और जैसे नागाओं को और शेष लोगों को आपस में लड़ाया गया वैसे ही आज सिक्खों को जोकि हिन्दू हैं अन्य हिन्दुओं के विरुद्ध उभाड़ने की साजिश चल रही है । यह सारी लड़ाई हिन्दू राष्ट्र के भीतर ही हो रही है । इस को बाहरी लोग अपनी कूटनीति का कुचक्र फैला कर चलाया करते हैं । विदेशी लोग यहां आ कर और अपने फिफ्थ कौलमिनिस्ट्स घुसेड़ कर इन को भड़काने की चेष्टा करते हैं और हमारे राष्ट्र को कमजोर करने की कोशिश करते हैं । यह बड़े दुःख का विषय है कि जो डेमोक्रेटिक होने का दावा करते हैं और जो अपने आप को प्रजातांत्रिक मानते हैं, वे उस के अनुरूप आचरण नहीं करते हैं । जो प्रजातांत्रिक अपने को मानते हैं वे यहां प्रजातंत्र राज्य को सफल नहीं होने देना चाहते । वे लोग जोकि संसार के सामने आदर्श प्रजातंत्र देना चाहते हैं और जोकि प्रजातंत्र के हामी हैं जब वे ही हमारे प्रजातंत्र को बिगाड़ने का कुचक्र करते हैं तो इस बात के लिये उन्हें गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिये कि कम से कम उन को तो हमारे इस मार्ग में और जबकि वे हमारे ही विचारों के हैं, बाधक नहीं बनना चाहिये लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे देश के ही एक निवासी श्री फिजो इंगलैंड में विराजमान हैं और वे वहां पर भारत विरोधी प्रचार करने में संलग्न हैं । लेकिन यह सब को याद रखना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान का प्रजातंत्र समाप्त हो जायगा तो इंगलैंड का प्रजातंत्र भी बच नहीं सकता है । उन्हें भी समझना चाहिये कि प्रजातंत्र यदि भारत में रहेगा तो संसार में भी रहेगा और यदि भारतवर्ष में प्रजातंत्र समाप्त हो जायगा तो संसार में भी प्रजातंत्र समाप्त हो जायगा और उस हालत में संसार में भी प्रजातंत्र जीवित नहीं रह सकेगा । इसलिये इस प्रकार का कुचक्र बाहर चलने नहीं देना चाहिये । मेरा तो भारत सरकार से निवेदन होगा कि वह फिजो महोदय जोकि यहां से चले गये हैं उन को बुला कर इस प्रकार का अपराध करने वालों को दंडित करना ही चाहिये ।

यह नागा राज्य तो अभी निर्माण हुआ ही नहीं है । प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने केवल वक्तव्य ही दिया है । उन के नेता यहां आये थे और उन के साथ बातचीत हुई और इस समस्या पर गौर किया गया है । शान्ति बनाये रखना तो परमावश्यक है परन्तु इस

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण ब्रजेश]

प्रकार की शान्ति जिससे कि और अधिक अशान्ति पैदा हो, इस प्रकार की सद्भावना जिससे और अधिक असद्भावना पैदा हो और इस तरह का भ्रातृत्व जिस से कि शत्रुता को अधिक बल मिले, वांछनीय नहीं और इस को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलना चाहिये। हमें वास्तविकतावादी बनना चाहिये। हमें रियालिटी के साथ वास्तविकता के साथ सामने आना चाहिये। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो नागा राज्य का निर्माण किया गया है और इस को नागा लैंड का नाम दिया गया है यदि हम ने सतर्कता नहीं बर्ती तो हो सकता है कि कल को यह नागा लोग कहने लगें कि हम को तो यह नागा राज्य एक स्वतंत्र राज्य ही मिला है और जैसीकि संविधान में व्यवस्था है शेष राज्यों की भांति इन लोगों ने गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत न रह कर अपने को विदेश मंत्रालय के साथ रक्खा है। अब नागा लोगों ने कहा कि वे होम मिनिस्ट्री के साथ सहयोग करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। अलबत्ता विदेश मंत्रालय के साथ सहयोग करने को तैयार हैं। अब मेरा कहना है कि यह विशेष फर्क उन के साथ क्यों किया गया। और उन को एक अलग दर्जा शेष राज्यों के मुकाबले क्यों दिया गया। वह नागा राज्य ठीक जैसेकि हमारे दूसरे पन्द्रह राज्य हैं उसी प्रकार यह सोलहवां राज्य होना चाहिये था और इस को भी गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत रहना चाहिये था। उस को भी समूचे देश के साथ संगठित हो कर चलना चाहिये। इस प्रकार का उसे एक अलग दर्जा देना यह देश के लिये घातक है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे कृपा कर के इस बात को स्पष्ट करें कि आखिर कब तक देश के इस प्रकार से खंड खंड होते रहेंगे ? अगर यही विघटन का सिलसिला जारी रहने दिया तो फिर कल को किसी दूसरे प्रान्त की मांग आ जायगी और परसों किसी अन्य राज्य को स्थापित करने की मांग आ जायगी। हम को समय रहते आज की बिगड़ती हुई परिस्थिति पर काबू पाना होगा और हम को स्वयं अपने विचारों के अनुकूल परिस्थिति निर्माण करने का मार्ग प्रशस्त करना चाहिये। दूसरे की परिस्थितियों से बाध्य हो कर अपने सिद्धांतों के विपरीत हम को नहीं जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं फिर निवेदन करूंगा कि यह नागा राज्य का निर्माण न किया जाय और उन को प्रेम के साथ इसी देश में मिला कर चलाया जाय। इतना छोटा सा प्रान्त बनाने से न उन की आर्थिक समस्या हल होगी और न कोई दूसरी समस्यायें हल हो सकेंगी। इतना ही निवेदन कर के मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं।

16 hrs.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am glad to be able to participate in this interim debate. I consider that this is only an interim debate. I would like my hon. friend from Assam, Shri Hem Barua, to remember all that he said this afternoon, when the debate on Assam comes up. I hope he will rise to the same heights when there is the debate on Assam here. Sir, I do not want to explode by any theocratic emotions as seems to have been done by some of my friends who have preceded me. We are deliberately and definitely in a secular State. And, other emotions that are dragged into it, to me appear, on a very special occasion like this, to be completely out of place.

I think the country should congratulate the Prime Minister not because he has done something right. We do not know yet whether this will prove to be the right thing. I am prepared to make that concession. But, I think it has required tremendous courage for him to defy his own party, to defy the entire country in deviating from what has been the written law in regard to the formation of States hitherto.

Hitherto we have gone on the principles of viability, linguisticism, which has been the curse of this country, and various other factors. Arguments have been brought in about the small number of Nagasthanis —that would please some of my friends, they do not like this foreign sounding Nagaland. Perhaps, I can suggest something more Sanskritic, Naga Giri, that will please them although it may not reconcile them.

An Hon. Member: Naga Pradesh.

Shri Jaipal Singh: But, perhaps, my hon. friends forget that there are quite a few States which we have—they may not be independent States—in Assam itself. What is the position of Manipur? What is the position of Tripura?

In the past in British India—we seem to invoke our abuse on the British whenever it suits us—there were definite reasons—which some of us forget—why they pursued a certain pattern for the formation of States. We had admirable States like Coorg. I do not think Coorg is better off today in the new dispensation. We have been told and we are being told year in and year out, times galore, about the missionaries. I wish my friends would go to the Naga Hills for themselves; and not be academic from a distance. I wonder how many of them have been there. I often wonder. I am not one who is going to glorify the unfair proselytisation that has taken place in the past. But these were areas, particularly the tribal areas, where health, medicine, education and the like were taken by the missionaries. And, for the matter of that, believe me, we would not have had independence as early as we have done but for the education that was given in this country by foreigners—call them missionaries or what you will. Whatever has happened in those tracts is due to the fact that my friends who today talk loud did nothing for those areas. They like to call it Hindustan or Hindistan. Do they know their jobs? Have they been to these areas? Do they really know the problems that our Prime Minister has had to face?

Nearly ten years ago, I was the first one to appeal to the Prime Minister of India to meet Mr. Phizo in Delhi. When he was in Assam, the Assam administration saw to it that Mr. Phizo, "the rebel, the murderer" was not allowed to get anywhere near him in Shillong. He followed him to Calcutta. And the same picture. He was not allowed to get near him. He was wandering about in Delhi, this capital city and, fortunately, the Prime Minister was good enough to permit me to take him to his house. Then, after that talk, impressed as he was, for a while he withdrew the rebellion and revolution. But, unfortunately, after that he went out of his mind. That is, I think, the most uncharitable way I can put it. But, at any rate, in this debate, Mr. Speaker I do not think it is necessary for us to bring in Mr. Phizo. He is a personality of the past. He no longer cuts any ice. The sooner we deal with the people who are actually there and who are willing to talk to us the better. That is the important point.

I am not concerned with the size, the population or the financial implications of this new State: call it a State, call it anything else. The question is, what solution have our friends to offer, those who are critical, apart from the fact, it is a frontier State? I am not concerned whether it is a frontier State or not. Supposing it were not a frontier State and the same situation persisted? I would like to know whether they have any solution to offer. They have themselves made no effort to get near our fellow-citizens to bring them round to the thought of abandoning this separation idea; and it is absolutely wrong.

I think, I know more than most people—I think, I know as much and, perhaps, more than the Prime Minister of India—I think the false charges

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

that have been made in this House—and sometimes by the Prime Minister himself also—have not had all that foundation behind them that they wanted to get out of India. Let us not quote what the foreigners say about them. Till very recently, it was very difficult for us to get near them at all. It is only a very recent picture that we have been able, as it were, to have a round Table Conference with them to talk and find out what they wanted. As far as I am concerned, at no stage did they ever want to sever their connection from the Union of India. It was only because we took to punitive measures that they were forced into that situation.

So, let us remember that this is only an interim step. What the consequences will be will depend upon the attitude we develop—whether we are sincere about it. Because my friend Shri Hem Barua will warn this House as he will when the other debate comes about the other five hills. What next? He will warn you about Jharkhand. He will say, what next. He will warn you about something else—what they call fissiparous.

I was one of the people who collected signatures when the question of Greater Bombay State came in this very House. Why did we do it? Because, at that particular juncture, there seemed to be no other solution whatever. And, I really congratulate the hon. Prime Minister of India for having shown pluck and courage in defying the whole country, the general sentiments, in meeting the mere 4 or 5 lakhs of people and trying to solve the problem. It is no good quoting Dr. Verrier Elwin. I can also quote so many sentences from his previous speeches. Dr. Verrier Elwin is not the same man today as he was 30 years ago. Let us remember that. Only yesterday he has become an Indian. He is more Indian now than Shri Hem Barua. He is more tribal now than Jaipal Singh. He is an authority. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: May I be permitted to say, Sir, that the hon Prime Minister has written a foreword to his book called, *The Philosophy for NEFA*, and that is why I am interested. I am one of his admirers.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am very glad the Prime Minister is willing to learn every day. Read the Prime Minister's utterances. Only yesterday they were slightly different. He is willing to learn every day. Essentially his heart is in the right direction. That is what matters.

So, what I have to submit is that the argument that might be adduced as a parallel, as an analogy affecting other States, does not apply here at all. This is a very special problem. Let us not connect this with the frontier traits because there is the Chinese aggression. It is a human problem; essentially and basically it is a human problem. We have had to admit that in the past we have made mistakes. And, this is, to my mind, for the time being an interim settlement; because I am not prepared to agree with the Prime Minister that it is a permanent solution. I say, as an interim step, there is nothing better that could have been done. I personally congratulate the Prime Minister for the courage he has shown. I hope he will continue to show courage in regard to other problems also.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I unhesitatingly welcome the formation or the decision for the formation of Nagaland as a separate State, the 16th State of the Indian Union, because, primarily, it shows a recognition of the fact that the uniform pattern that we had prescribed for our political life will have to be revised in order to give full scope to the realisation of the distinct personalities of the various communities that live within the comprehensive unity, that is, the Indian Union. Observations have been made here that the Naga

people were fighting with our Government because the missionaries were sent there by the Britishers and imperialists and so they had developed a separatist tendency. Historically that is not borne out by facts. As early as June 1946, the Naga National Council—there was a Naga National Council even then—passed a resolution expressing its approval of the scheme proposed by the Cabinet Mission in the State Paper of May 16. 1946 and their desire to form part of Assam and India. The resolution also protested against the proposal to group Assam with Bengal. According to the Cabinet Mission scheme, Bengal and Assam and all those areas which were Muslim majority areas would have been grouped together and this was a protest against it. That shows that the Naga people in their own way tried to take part and contribute in the formation of the emerging independent State of India.

I need not go over the subsequent history when many unpleasant things have happened. Even though it is after 13 years, I can only welcome the fact that even belatedly this decision has come to be taken. We should never forget that the political pattern that we have set for ourselves may not be adequate to give expression for the distinct personalities and the individualities of the different communities that go to make India. In the Constituent Assembly a sub-Committee was appointed to go into this question and it makes special reference to the hill areas in the North-eastern region of the country. While emphasising that the tribal institutions and tribal professions of these people should survive they also observed that there should be a larger unity of India. That is what they say:

> "For this, there must be a larger unity, and the question which arises is whether that unity should be a unity of the hills only or a unity with the plains. The distinctness of the hill peoples constitutes a strong argument for the former. There is no provincial boundary in India so sharp as the line that divides the hills from the plains of Assam. The peoples who live on either side of every provincial boundary have closer ethnological, historical and cultural affinities than the peoples on either side of this line."

The decision for the formation of the Nagaland naturally has within itself larger implications over which we should ponder. Other claims have been put forward. The demand for the formation of the hill States in Assam has come up and I think it will also soon become irresistible.

The only thing in this connection that is intriguing me is the question about the constitution-making power of the new State. Some statement has been made by the spokesman of the Naga people that the new State will have the constitution-making powers and I do not know what would be the Government explanation as to that. I have tried to find out as much guidance as I could from the statement made by the Prime Minister on the 1st of August where he refers to a "transitional period during which an interim body will be constituted with representatives from each Naga Tribe to assist and advise the Governor in the administration of Nagaland". This council would be composed of representatives from each Naga tribe. Will it constitute a cabinet or some kind of legislature? That is not very clear. It is said that special responsibility of law and order, so long as the situation continues to remain disturbed, will vest in the Governor and the Governor will also have special financial responsibility in the interim period. But after the interim period, what will be the position? The Prime Minister stated that there would be a legislative assembly to which a council of Ministers will be responsible. That is like any other State. We have also to recognise the fact that in that area with so small a population, the delimitation of constituencies and the basis of representation will all have to be changed.

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

There is also reference in the Prime Minister's statement about the safeguards provided in the Sixth Schedule of he Constitution. It makes no special reference to the administration of the tribal districts or divisions of Assam to which the Sixth Schedule relates. When the Nagaland forms a full-fledged State, will these provisions of the Sixth Schedule be incorporated in the Constitution of the new State also? All these things will have to be clarified. As I see it, there is no harm in allowing these people even to form their own Constitution.....

Shri Tyagi: That is constitutionally impossible. No State is permitted to do that.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The Constitution can also be changed; you have done it eight times. Power also can be given to the people of the new State. Kashmir was given that power. I do not want to lengthen this part of my speech. I only wanted to draw the attention of the House to the fact that a special constitution for Nagaland will become an inevitability and because we want to grant that power of autonomy, they will have to be consulted and their opinions will have to be given due recognition, that is to say, eventually constitution-making powers will have to be given to them.

I would only say that it is time that we give our very serious consideration to all these aspects of the question. Nagaland is going to be the 16th State and we wish God-speed to it. But other communities within the body-politic also have their own demands and these demands will have to be taken into account. It is clear in Tripura and Manipur and other places we shall have to evolve multiform patterns of autonomy for our entire State edifice.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : स्वीकर साहब, मैं इस प्रश्न को बहुत ही महत्व देता हूं । आज मेरे चार दांत निकाले गये, मुख से खून भी गया है, मगर तो भी मैं यहां आया हूं इस विषय पर बोलने के लिये ।

मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ यह सुन कर कि हमारे पंडित वाजपेयी जी कुछ कुछ ऐसी बातें कह गये जिन से कि यहां पर बजाय इस के कि हम नजदीक आयें हमारे मन और दूर हो गये । सोचना चाहिय आप को पंडित जी, आप ब्राह्मण हैं, कि आया आप दूसरों को मित्र बनाते हैं या अपने से जुदा करते हैं आप ने देखा कि कम्युनिस्टों ने क्या किया । कम्युनिस्टों ने कहा कि पंजाब का सूबा बनाना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly address the Chair.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : निवेदन यह है कि आप से कम्युनिस्टों ने बाजी मार ली । कम्युनिस्टों ने ज्यादा मित्र बना लिये पंजाब में और यहां पर दिल्ली के चारों तरफ । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ब्राह्मण जो पीछे हटे हैं, उन को और पीछे न हटाइये ।

मैं ब्रज से आता हूं । मुझे कहा जाता है कि मैं ब्राह्मण और गौ का रक्षक हूं । तो मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि ब्राह्मणों के लिये इस समय यह बड़ा भारी प्रश्न है कि कैसे देश वासियों से और समस्त संसार से मित्रता गांठें । मुझे संस्कृत तो नही आती लेकिन संस्कृत में कहा जाता है कि समस्त ब्रह्मांड को भाई बनाओ । जब आप नागालैंड कहते हैं तो मानो आप नागाओं से नफरत करते हैं । हम को एक बड़े सिद्धान्त पर काम करना चाहिये । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कृपा कर के बहुत कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि नागा भी हम से प्रसन्न हों । अब तो कृपा कर के वह पाकिस्तान भी जा रहे हैं जो मैं उन से बार बार कहता रहा हूं कि पाकिस्तान से मित्रता करनी चाहिये । मैं तो कहता हूं कि आर्यान बनाइये, ईरान से आसाम

तक और हिमालय से सीलोन तक । फिर आपस में कोई झगड़ा ही नहीं रहेगा ।

इस में कोई हर्ज नहीं कि अलग अलग छोटे छोटे राज्य रहें । अंग्रेजों के समय में ५६३ राजे या महाराजे थे तो क्या हर्ज हुआ था ? मैं ब्रज से आता हूं । मैं भागवत की कहता हूं कि श्रीकृष्ण का था द्वारिका में, छोटा सा राज्य था और रामचन्द्र जी का अयोध्या का राज्य । नागालैंड से भी छोटा था । इतिहास हमें बतलाता है कि छोटे छोटे राज्य थे और आज भी छोटे राज्य हैं । जोर्डन क्या है ? आप नक्शे पर देखें । जोर्डन एक छोटा सा देश है । यमन एक छोटा सा देश है । मगर उन के नुमायन्दे न्यूयार्क में बैठे हैं । तो यह बात उठाना बेकार है कि यह थोड़े से लोग हैं या छोटे से इलाके के लोग हैं । ये गलत बातें हैं । मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक आदमी दूसरे आदमी से सिया नहीं जा सकता । अनेक कुटुम्ब रहेंगे । अनेक जातियां रहेंगी । उसी तरह से मुल्क भी रहेंगे मगर वह गुथे रहने चाहियें । मैं माननीय पंडित जी से विनयपूर्वक अर्ज करूंगा कि मेहरबानी कर के पंजाबी सूबा भी जल्दी से जल्दी बना दीजिये और मैं तो अर्ज करता हूं कि अगर मेरे तरीके से पंजाब में काम हो, खत्री संघ बनते, जट्ट संघ बने और ऐसे संघ बनें जिन में हिन्दू और सिख दोनों हों, तो हिन्दू और सिखों के अलग होने का कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होगा । और इसी तरह से हिमाचल भी बनाइये, काश्मीर से तेपाल तक और हमारा ब्रज भी बनाइये, मथुरा वृन्दावन का । मैथिल और झारखंड बनाइये । मैं तो कहता हूं कि नागपुर का अलग राज्य भी बनाइये श्री अणु जी का ।

मैं तो पूरा समर्थक हूं नागालैंड का और मं पूरा समर्थक हूं छोटे छोटे राज्यों का । प्रत्येक स्थान स्वतंत्र हो मगर सब गुथे रहें एक संसार सघ राज्य में ।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members to confine their remarks to five minutes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, the time may be extended.

Mr. Speaker: It will be extended if necessary.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I sincerely desire that the settlement reached by the Government of India with the Naga representatives will be a permanent solution of the problem and it will lead to the emotional integration of that area with the rest of India. In the present context, I think this was the only solution possible, and therefore it was more a decision of administrative convenience.

But Sir, the statement of the Prime Minister raises certain pertinent questions. They are (1) the viability of that area, (2) the manner in which the Nagas got the Naga Land (3) does it solve the Naga problem and (4) why the External Affairs Ministry would be looking after this area.

So far as the question of viability is concerned, the previous speakers have already pointed out their grave doubts. Sir, as soon as we concede this Nagaland, I am sure there would be demands for Vidarbha or Mithila or for the Punjabi Suba—my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh started dreaming about Jharkhand also.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Dreaming only.

Shri P. K. Deo: I feel that the cir, cumstances in which this decision has been taken by the Government give this impression in the minds of the people that the Government is going to yield to force and it takes away all the good grace of it. I think this is a very bad tendency. If the Government sincerely felt for a Nagaland, then they should have created this Nagaland when a few years back this House passed the Bill for the creation of the Naga Hills and the Tuensang Area. I personally feel that the ideal solution would have

[Shri P. K. Deo]

been if all the hill districts, the Khasi and the Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills, the Naga Hills and the Cachar District of Assam could form a separate State with Tripura and Manipur.

I sincerely hope that there would be a return of peace in the Naga area, it won't be a peace of the grave but it will be a peace of the brave, and the qualities of that marshal race would be fully utilised for the defence of the country. The Government of India should extend a hand of co-operation and goodwill, a hand of forgive and forget and there should not be any case for victimisation.

So far as Phizo is concerned, I feel that we should try to win him over and try to utilise his leadership for the betterment of the Nagaland.

If you go through the various demands of the Nagas from time to time you will find that Nagas are in equal number in the bordering areas. There are some Nagas in China and Burma also. Probably they want that all those areas should be brought together so as to form a big Nagaland. If that be so, we should not yield to the demand of the Nagas.

I feel that for the transitional period the interim body should be formed on an elective basis. I could not follow from the statement of the Prime Minister what was meant by saying that representatives from the various Naga tribes should be taken in there. I feel that there should be adult franchise and elected representatives of the area should find a place in the interim body to advise the Governor.

Lastly, from the statement of the Prime Minister I find that even though we claim ourselves to be a secular State the Government is going to safeguard the religious practices of the Nagas. I do not think there is a case to safeguard the religious practices of the Nagas in this context.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh. He should take only five minutes. Then I will call upon the hon. Prime Minister.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत सी कमियों के बावजूद जो नया राज्य बनने जा रहा है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आज से सात साल पहले यह घोषणा करके प्रधान मंत्री महोदय बहुत से खूनखराबे को रोक सकते थे लेकिन अफसोस है कि उस समय यह निश्चय नहीं किया गया लेकिन फिर भी देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद वाली कहावत के मुताबिक जो कुछ निश्चय किया गया है वह स्वागत योग्य है। लेकिन जब ऐसे एक नये राज्य का स्वागत किया जा रहा है तो कुछ बातें ध्यान में रखनी होंगी। जहां तक उन बातों का सम्बन्ध है मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह पूर्वी सीमा के कुछ हिस्से जिसमें तथाकथित नेफा क्षत्र आता है और दूसरे कुछ क्षेत्र आते हैं वहां पर हम ने कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था कर रखी है जिससे देश के दूसरे हिस्सों से उनका सम्बन्ध कट सा जाता है। मैं मानता हूं कि जहां तक इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की संस्कृति उनके रहन सहन के ढंग और उनके जीवन के तौर तरीकों का सम्बन्ध है उनकी रक्षा की जानी चाहिए लेकिन रक्षा करने के ज़िमानी यह कभी नहीं होने चाहिएं कि उन पर कुछ विदेशी संस्कृति का प्रभाव पड़े और अपने देश के लोगों का उन से सम्पर्क न रहने पाये। मुझे यह कहने में बहुत दुःख है कि जिस क्षेत्र को नेफा कहा जात है उसमें कुछ दिन पहले तक महात्मा गांधी, लक्ष्मी और गौरी की तस्वीरें नहीं रखी जा सकती थीं लेकिन दूसरी कुछ विदेशी तस्वीरें रखने की इजाजत थी। मैं यह सिर्फ इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि जब इस क्षेत्र का एक तरह से अपना काम अपने नियमों के मुताबिक चलाने की बात कही जाती है तो उसमें यह भी खयाल रखा जाना चाहिये कि कहीं ऐसी व्यवस्था न हो जाय जिससे उन पर विदेशी प्रभाव बहुत पड़ता रहे। मुझे अफसोस है कि अब तक इस क्षेत्र में विदेशी प्रभाव कुछ इस तरीके का रहा है कि उस की वजह से वहां

के लोग यह चाहते थे कि हम एक स्वतंत्र देश की तरह रहें। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि इतने छोटे एरिया, क्षेत्रफल या इतने छोटे संघ के लोग किस तरह से स्वतंत्र होने की बात सोच सकते थे। अब आज जब यह नागालैंड का नाम उसे दिया जा रहा है तो भले ही उसका नाम कुछ ऐसा हो जो शायद अच्छा न लगे। अब श्री जयपाल सिंह ने सुझाव दिया कि उसका नाम नागालैंड न होकर नागा स्थान हो। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूं कि जो प्रदेश बनाया जा रहा है तो यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि उसमें कोई अलग होने की बात होती है। जब हम दूसरे राज्यों के लिए नहीं कह सकते कि खतरा है तब नागालैंड के नाम से ही किस तरीके का खतरा हो सकता है। भारतीय संविधान के छठवें परिशिष्ट में जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसके मुताबिक अभी तक उनका अलग ही प्रबन्ध रहा है और उन से दूसरे राज्यों का सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा है यहां तक कि केन्द्र का उस में भीतर कोई विशेष दखल नहीं रहा है और जिसके कि मुताबिक वहां का दूसरे राज्यों का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं हो सकता। ऐसी हालत में इस तरह की बात करना कि उस प्रदेश के बनने से सेपेरेटिस्ट टेंडेंसीज बढती हैं विघटनकारी प्रवृत्तियां बढती हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि ठीक नहीं है। हमें देश के हर नागरिक के लिए सोचना चाहिए कि उसकी हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति उतनी ही भक्ति है जितनी कि अन्य किसी और व्यक्ति की हो सकती है। इसलिए एक व्यक्ति में विश्वास करना और दूसरे के बारे में यह सोचना कि उसमें उतनी भक्ति नहीं है और हम में ज्यादा है यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि नागालैंड के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कोई इस तरीके की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूं कि कोई स्थायी हल निकाला जाय। मैं समझता हूं कि यह पूर्वी सीमा के और बहुत से ऐसे हिस्से हैं जिन को कि इकट्ठा कर के एक बड़ा प्रदेश बनाया जा सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में अध्यक्ष महोदय, मनिपुर में अभी पिछले दिनों बहुत ही शान्तिपूर्ण एक आन्दोलन चला है और उस आन्दोलन के फलस्वरूप सरकार को यह सोचना चाहिए कि उसमें भी कुछ ऐसे हिस्से हैं जिनमें कि नागा लोग रहते हैं और क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं हो सकता कि उन नागा लोगों का इस नाग। लैंड के साथ एक सम्बन्ध जोड़ा जाय और एक बड़ा प्रदेश कर दिया जाय। नागा लैंड की जो मांग थी वह स्वीकार की गई है। वहां एक प्रदेशीय सरकार बनाने की मांग को लेकर जो वहां एक उस तरह को सरकार बनाने की बात सोची जा रही है मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार मनिपुर और त्रिपुरा में भी वहां की जनता जो उस तरह की सरकार बनाने की मांग कर रही है, जितनी जल्दी उस मांग को स्वीकार कर लें उतना ही अच्छा होगा।

मैं इस राज्य के निर्माण का स्वागत करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि नागालैंड के निवासी हिन्दुस्तान को उसी तरीके से अपनी मातृभूमि समझते हैं जैसे कि अन्य देशवासी समझते हैं और इस तरह का कोई मौका नहीं आयेगा जिससे लोगों को यह शक करने की गुंजाइश हो कि वह अधिक देशभक्त हैं और नागालैंड के निवासी कम देशभक्त हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि हम पुरानी बातों को भुला कर श्री फिजो जो कि भारत से बाहर रह कर अपनी कार्यवाहियों को चला रहे हैं यदि किसी तरीके से उनको अपने देश में ला सकें और उनको फिर हम हिन्दुस्तान का एक सभ्य और अच्छा नागरिक बना सकें तो उस से एक अच्छी भावना पैदा होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि नागालैंड के निर्माण का सभी लोग स्वागत करें और यह आशा करें कि यह देश का हमेशा के लिए एक अभिन्न अंग होगा जैसा कि रहा है और उन शंकाओं को कोई स्थान नहीं मिलेगा जोकि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के दिमाग में हैं या कुछ देश के नागरिकों के दिमाग में हो सकती हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

मुझे खुशी है कि यह प्रश्न यहां लोक सभा में पेश हुआ क्योंकि बहुत सारी गलतफहमियां अभी तक लोगों के दिलों में मालूम होती हैं और शायद मैं इस मौके पर उनको हटा सकूं।

यहां पर इस बात की चर्चा हुई कि एक अलग संविधान बनेगा यह कैसी बात है। अब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एक अलग संविधान का प्रश्न इसमें कहां उठता है और कहां वह बनने वाला है। अब अलग से तो कोई संविधान बनने का इस में कोई सवाल ही नहीं है जड़ से नहीं है। आधे या चौथाई का सवाल भी नहीं है। अब जो लोगों को एक धोखा हो गया है वह शायद इसलिए हो गया है कि जो एक मजमून नागा डेलीगेशन ने तैयार किया था उसमें उन्होंने लिखा था कि जब हम से यह फैसला हो जाय जिसको कि वह पोलिटिकल फैसला कहते थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि उस फैसले के हो जाने के बाद वे अपना कांस्टीट्यूशन बनायेंगे। इससे शायद लोगों को धोखा हो गया लेकिन हम ने उन से कहा कि यह बात तो हो नहीं सकती। कांस्टीट्यूशन बनता है लोक सभा में और कहीं पर वह नहीं बनता है। लेकिन एक चीज वह बना सकते हैं जो कि कांस्टीट्यूशन नहीं है लेकिन जिसको कि आप बाईलाज कह सकते हैं जैसे बाईलाज कि म्युनिसपैल्टीज बनाती हैं या उसी तरह की कोई और बौडी बनाये। इसलिए यह बात साफ हो जाती है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाने की बात तो है ही नहीं।

दूसरी चीज यहां पर यह कही गई कि एक बात इस में पूरी तौर से साफ नहीं है। इंटैरिम पीरियड, ट्रैंजीशनल पीरियड और कई ऐसी बातें कही जाती हैं। अब पहली बात तो यह है कि हम ने उनको स्वीकार किया यकीनन् एक स्टेट की हैसियत से लेकिन उसमें बिलफेल एक अटकाव है, लिमिटेशंस हैं। एक तो यह कि कई दर्जे हैं। कुछ थोड़ा सा समय लगता है कानून बनाने में और उसके करने में चन्द महीने लगते हैं। दूसरे यह कि उसके बनने के बाद भी जब तक कि वहां कोई झगड़ा फिसाद हो तो ला एंड आर्डर और किसी कदर फाइनेंस भी गवर्नर की निगरानी में रहेंगे। तीसरी बात यह कि त्वेनसांग ऐरिया के सिलसिले में यह उनकी खुद मांग थी कि वहां पर दस वर्ष तक कोई कांस्टीट्यूशन हो ही नहीं और वह गवर्नर के नीचे रहे। उनकी खुद मांग थी। हमने हूबहू जों उन्होंने त्वेनसांग के लिए मांगा था अगर आप उसको पढ़ें तो पायेंगे कि हमने उसको उसी तरह कबूल किया क्योंकि त्वेनसांग वाले जो यहां आये थे वे भी मौजूद थे और उनकी खुद यह मांग थी। यह तो ठीक है कि हम उनको सबको नागाज कहते हैं लेकिन उनमें भी बहुत कुछ दर्जे हैं और अलग अलग ट्राइब्स हैं और अलग अलग खिंचातानी है। तो उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि दस बरस तक ऐसे ही रहें। उन के कुछ नुमायंदे आयेंगे—उन की जो कुछ असेम्बली बनेगी, लेकिन उस के लिए असेम्बली कुछ कायदे-कानून नहीं बना सकती। वह एक रिजर्व्ड सबजेक्ट रहेगा। यह उन की मांग थी। दस बरस के बाद क्या हो, यह उस वक्त विचार हो। लेकिन मोटी तौर से यह कहा जाये कि हम ने स्टेट मन्जूर किया। हम ने तो पूरी तौर से किया, लेकिन जब तक वहां दंगा-फ़साद पूरी तौर से खत्म न हो जाये, उस वक्त तक ला एंड आर्डर एक महफूज मजमून है, हालांकि यह उन की सलाह से होगा। हमें आशा है कि जल्दी से जल्दी ला एंड आर्डर का प्रश्न तय हो जायगा।

श्री त्यागी : ला एंड आर्डर रिजर्व्ड सबजेक्ट रहेगा गवर्नर के साथ ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हां, उस वक्त तक, जिस वक्त तक कि झगड़ा-फ़साद है।

यह सही है कि उस मौके पर भी गवर्नर का फ़र्ज होगा कि अपने सलाहकारों से सलाह

कर के काम करे, यानी जो उन के नागा एडवाइज़र होंगे, उन से। यह और बात है।

अब बिलफ़ेल जो बिल्कुल ही एक ट्रांज़ीशनल पीरियड है—मालूम नहीं वह कितने दिन चले, साल भर चले, डेढ़ बरस चले, जो कुछ चले—उस में वह अपने कुछ एडवाइज़र चुनेंगे। अभी तक वह मामला ठीक नहीं है कि वह कैसे होगा, यानी वह अपनी कौंसिल चुनें, या कुछ थोडे से एडवाज़र चुनें, जिन की सलाह से गवर्नर काम करेगा, लेकिन उस से गवर्नर का अधिकार कोई कम नहीं होगा, वे एडवाइज़र उन का कहना मानें या न मानें। यह हमारा कांस्टीच्यूशन बदलने की बात नहीं है। यह हम एक रेगुलेशन से भी वहां ला सकते हैं। इस समय भी रेगुलेशन से—कांस्टीच्यूशन में उस का इन्तज़ाम है, मुझे आर्टिकल याद नहीं है,—उस को और सिक्स्थ शिड्यूल दोनों को मिला कर जब चाहे हम ला सकते हैं कि वह एडवाइज़री कौंसिल वहां बना दें और उस में से दो तीन आदमी विशेष कर एडवाइज़र हों गवर्नर के। इसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं है।

श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी : लेकिन आप ने यह ज़िक्र किया था कि एक ट्राइब्ज़ के नुमायंदे को ले कर एक कौंसिल बनेगी, जो एडवाइज़ करेगी गवर्नर को **इन डिसचार्ज आफ़ हिज फक्शन्ज**।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यही तो मैं कह रहा हूं कि एक बड़ी एडवाइज़री कौंसिल हो ट्राइब्ज़ की और दो तीन विशेष एडवाइज़र हों, जिन से उन का सम्बन्ध ज्यादा हो। हम यह करने में इन्तज़ार कर रहे थे, क्योंकि इस मामले में, और हर मामले में, हम उन की सलाह से चलना चाहते हैं। कोई मजबूरी नहीं है। मेरा विचार है कि शायद कल या परसों, इन दो तीन दिनों के अन्दर, उन की फिर एक बैठक हो रही है इन बातों पर विचार करने के लिए। तो जो वे सलाह देंगे, उस पर विचार कर के हम थोड़े दिन में रेगुलेशन निकाल कर उस को कर देंगे। हम जानते नहीं हैं। मैं इस समय नहीं कह सकता कि क्या होगा, लेकिन हो सकता है कि एक बड़ी कौंसिल हो, जिस में ट्राइब्ज़ के नुमायंदे हों। वहां बहुत सारे ट्राइब्ज़ हैं। मालूम नहीं १६, १७ हैं, कितने हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सिक्स्टीन।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : हां, सोलह हैं। ऐसे मौके पर गिनती से काम नहीं होता है। सब ट्राइब्ज़ को वहां होना है। आप कहें कि बड़ा ट्राइब है या छोटा ट्राइब है, इस से काम नहीं चलता है। तो जैसे वे कहेंगे, जैसे वे बनायेंगे उस को हम स्वीकार कर लेंगे और फिर शायद वही कौंसिल अपने में से दो तीन चुने, जो कि विशेषकर सलाहकार हों गवर्नर के। यह तो हो सकता है रेगुलेशन से।

फिर दूसरा कदम उठेगा, जब कि यह लोक सभा, यह पार्लियमेंट, कांस्टीच्यूशन में जो कुछ थोड़ा सा बदलना है, उस को बदल दे। तब और होगा। तब और होने पर भी, जैसे मैं ने आप से कहा, गवर्नर का अधिकार ला एंड आर्डर के ऊपर कुछ रहेगा और ट्यूनसांग अभी अलग ही रहेगा उन्हीं की दरख्वास्त से। मैं आप को बताऊं ट्यूनसांग की निस्बत, जो कुछ उन्होंने हम से कहा था :—

> "The Governor shall carry on the administration of the Tuensang District for a period of 10 years or till such time as the tribes in the Tuensang District are capable of shouldering more responsibilities of the advanced system of administration. The commencement of the ten-year period of the administration will start simultaneously with the enforcement of the detailed working of the Constitution in other parts of the Nagaland".

फिर उस में और तफ़सील है लम्बी सी कि कैसे चले। लेकिन बुनियादी बात यह है कि

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

उन्होंने खुद उस से दरख्वास्त की—ट्यूनसांग वालों ने दरख्वास्त की कि दस बरस तक आप इन्तजार कीजिये। हम ने उस को मन्जूर किया।

"At the end of the ten year period the situation will be reviewed and if the people so desire the period would be further extended".

यह तो उन की मांग है।

मैं आप को बताऊं कि कोई बारह बरस हुए, जब से ये सवाल मेरे सामने आये। मैं तो उस समय बहुत ज्यादा जानता नहीं था भारत के इस हिस्से को। लेकिन जहां वे आये, मुझे दिलचस्पी हुई। मैं गया भी। वहां मिला भी लोगों से और यों भी आम तौर से मुझे पहाड़ी लोग अच्छे लगते हैं। लेकिन नागा लोगों से मुझे खास कुछ मुहब्बत सी होने लगी थी, उन के जिस्म से, उन के रंग-ढंग से, उन के सीधे खड़े रहने से, सीधे देखने से, सिर नहीं झुकाने से। एक माकूल लोग थे। मैं ने कहा, यह तो एक दौलत है किसी मुल्क के लिए। हमारे लिए ऐसे लोगों को अपनाना तो हिन्दुस्तान की एक ताकत होगी। उस वक्त से यह बात है। यह मैं नहीं कहता कि हम से या आसाम गवर्नमेंट से गलतियां नहीं हुईं। वह दूसरी बात है। होती हैं, क्योंकि वह जमाना अजीबो-गरीब था। हम फंसे थे अपनी बातों में, पार्टीशन के बाद यहां झगड़े-फ़साद थे, और बातें थीं। हुई गलतियां। कोई कश नहीं है। लेकिन बहरसूरत मेरे सामने यह बात थी कि उन को कैसे अपनायें, क्योंकि मैं उन की कद्र करता था। यों भी चाहता मैं, लेकिन उस से ज्यादा मैं उन की कद्र करता था कि वे आयें। शुरू से, जब से फ़िजो साहब मुझ से मिलने आये—दो दफ़ा मिले, एक दफ़ा यहां दिल्ली में, जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा है, जयपाल सिंह जी की कुछ मदद से आये थे और दूसरी दफ़ा मे मैं आसाम में उन से मिला था—मैं ने उन से और उन के जो साथी आये थे, उन से कहा कि हम पूरी तौर से आज़ादी—आटानोमी देना चाहते हैं आप को, हर एक को। अव्वल तो मैं ने कहा कि "आप इंडिपेंडेंस, इंडिपेंडेंस कहते हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इंडिपेंडेंट आप हैं, मैं इंडिपेंडेंट हूं, आप इंडिपेंडेंट हैं, और इंडिपेंडेंस मैं कहां से ला कर दूं। आप का मुल्क है। आप उतने ही इंडिपेंडेंट हैं, जितना मैं हूं।" लेकिन मैं ने कहा कि "अगर आप भारत से अलग होना चाहें, यह बात मैं आप से नहीं करूंगा। सीधी बात है।" मैं ने कहा, "यह फिजूल बहस है। मैं उस की बहुत सारी वजूहात पेश कर सकता हूं। फिजूल वक्त जाया करना है और उस को छोड़ कर पूरी आटानोमी आप को होनी चाहिए। यह मेरी राय है, आप के दबाव की बात नहीं है।" शुरू से मेरी यह राय थी और शुरू से उन से कहा गया था। कोई नई बात उन को नहीं दी गई।

वहां फिर फ़िजो ने झगड़ा-फ़साद शुरू किया। पहले तो कुछ पर्दे के पीछे—पर्दे के पीछे से मतलब, ऊपर से हम से बातें होती थीं और पर्दे के पीछे जाकर उन्होंने इसका इन्तजाम किया और पहले ट्यूनसांग में किया, नागा हिल्ज में नहीं किया। पहले ट्यूनसांग में उन्होंने झगड़ा-फ़साद शुरू किया फिर आगे। खैर वह बढ़ता गया। उस बढ़ने की वजह से जो कार्रवाई हम करना चाहते थे वहां, वह हम नहीं कर सके, क्योंकि जब झगड़ा-फ़साद है, बलवा है, तो कैसे हम यहां ये बातें, यह अमेंडमेंट करें।

हां, एक बात थी। मैंने उस वक्त यह नहीं सोचा था कि एक सोलहवां राज्य इस को बनायें। यह ख्याल उस वक्त दिमाग में नहीं आया था क्योंकि हमारे दिमाग चलते थे बड़े बड़े राज्यों में, छोटे नहीं। लेकिन यह मेरा जरूर ख्याल था कि वहां, और और जगह, पूरी आज़ादी दी जाये। जिस ढंग से हम अपने कांस्टीच्यूशन में दे सकें, दें।

तो जब फिर तीन बरस हुए, सन् १९५७ में, वहां हालत कुछ अच्छी हुई और वे लोग मिले, अपना कनवेन्शन किया, तो हमनें उसका स्वागत किया और कन्वेन्शन के बाद उन्होंने चन्द बातें पेश कीं । पहली बात यही थी कि ट्यूनसांग और नागा हिल्ज़ एरिया को मिला दिया जाये और ये दोनों एक्सटर्नल एफ़ेयर्ज़ मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे रखे जायें । अब इसमें लोग शिकायत करते हैं और समझते हैं कि इसमें कोई चालबाजी है लेकिन उस समय की हालत को देखते हुए यह एक बिल्कुल मामूली बात थी, क्योंकि नागा हिल्ज़ का उस वक्त तक सम्बन्ध आसाम से था, ट्यूनसांग का था नेफा से और नेफ़ा का था एक्सटर्नल एफ़ेयर्ज़ मिनिस्ट्री से । वे कुछ नाखुश हो गये थे अपने आसाम के सम्बन्ध से । क्यों, वाजिब था या नहीं, यह दूसरी बात है । असल में वे उससे अलग होना चाहते थे, ज़ाब्ले से और नेफ़ा के ज़रिये वे एक्सटर्नल एफ़ेयर्ज़ मिनिस्ट्री को जानते थे । वे चाहते थे कि हमारा साथ हो उससे । तो यह सवाल होम मिनिस्टरी या एक्टर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्टरी का कभी उठा नहीं । असल में देखा जाए तो यह एक अन्दरूनी मामला है कि कौन मिनिस्टरी किस काम को करे । इस तरह की चीज़ को कांस्टीट्यूशन में कोई नहीं लिखता और न कोई लिखेगा । यह अन्दरूनी मामला है । तो ये जो हिस्से हैं जिनको कहा जाए कि सैटल्ड हिस्से नहीं हैं, जहां पर कि मामूली कांस्टीट्यशन नहीं चलता वे एक्सटर्नल सफेयर्स मिनिस्टरी के पास रखे गये थे, बोर्डर एरियाज़ वगैरह, जैसे नेफा एरिया है । इसलिये कि जब वे सैटल हो जायें तो होम मिनिस्टरी के सुपुर्द हो जायेंगे । तो जब वक्त आएगा देख लेंगे । वहां खास सवाल उठते थे, पेचीदा सवाल उठते थे, बोर्डर के, इसके, उसके, फौज के, असम राइफल के और असम राइफल एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्टरी के नीचे है । तो यह जो तसवीर है, यह उनके सामने थी । इसलिये उन्होंने तीन साल हुए कहा कि आप इसको एक माने में जोड़ दें तुएनसांग में जो कि एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री में है । हमने इसको मंजूर किया और और पालियामेंट में बात रखी गई और पार्लिमेंट ने इसको स्वीकार किया ।

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कहा कि तीन बरस से मामला अटका हुआ है, इसको पहले तय क्यों नहीं किया गया । औरों ने भी इस बारे में कहा है । जब से यह बात उठी है, तीन बरस हुए, हम इन्तिजार कर रहे हैं उनके फैसले का । उस वक्त उनकी जो कनवैंशन हुई उसका पहला फैसला जो हुआ वह मैंने आपको बता दिया है । उसको हमने स्वीकार कर लिया और उन्होंने कहा कि हम और सोचेंगे । उन्होंने फिर अपनी छोटी छोटी कमेटियां बनाई और उन कमेटियों ने साल साल डेढ़ डेढ़ साल इस पर सोच विचार करने में लगा दिया । फिर उनकी दो तीन कनवैंशनें हुई और यह तीसरी कनवैंशन थी । तो हमारी तरफ से इसमें कोई ढील या डिले नहीं हुई सिवाय इसके कि आप कहें कि उनका आखिरी फैसला पिछले अक्तूबर में हुआ था और अब अगस्त है । यह बात आप कह सकते हैं । लेकिन उनका फैसला जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है जो हुआ था उसकी झलक गवर्नर के पास दिसम्बर में आई थी । मेरे पास नहीं आई । उन्होंने इसको पेश किया और कुछ इनफार्मली मिले, बेज़ाब्ता मिले । मुझे उन्होंने अप्रैल में लिखा और उसके दो या तीन हफ्ते बाद मैं यूरोप जा रहा था । मैंने उनसे कहा कि कि मैं इस वक्त आप से मिल नहीं सकता हूं, वापिस आकर मिलूंगा तो हमारी तरफ से कोई खास देर नहीं हुई । मुमकिन है महीना भर आगे हो जाता या पीछे हो जाता । तो हम मिले । तीन बरस गुज़रे नहीं हैं । तीन बरस उनके सोचने में, आपस में बहस करने में लगे हैं । बीच में उन्होंने यह भी कोशिश की थी कि जाकर जो लोग होस्टाइल्ज़ हैं, जो अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड कहलाते हैं, उनसे भी मिला जाए और उनको भी अपनी तरफ खींचा जाए । उनमें से कुछ लोग खिंचे भी ।

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

लेकिन इसका बहुत ज्यादा असर नहीं हुआ। तो जो वक्त सर्फ हुआ वह उनकी तरफ से हुआ। आखिर में वे हमारे पास आए और कहने लगे कि बहुत से लोग हमारे साथ हैं और वे लोग मानते नहीं हैं, और हम यह चाहते हैं। हमारे सामने सवाल हुआ अव्वल तो यह कि ये लोग पूरे तौर पर से जिम्मा नहीं ले सकते हैं कि शान्ति हो जाएगी और साफ कहते हैं कि हां हम पूरी कोशिश करेंगे और हमें उम्मीद है कि हो जाएगी हल्के हल्के लेकिन हम नहीं कह सकते हैं कि एक दम से वे लोग हथियार डाल देंगे। दूसरा सवाल हमारे सामने यह पैदा हुआ कि जो चीज वे मां ते हैं वह मुनासिब है वाजिब है या नहीं है।

तो जो चीज व मांगते थे, उसमें मुझे कोई खास एतराज नहीं था। जरा मेरा दिमाग अटकता था दो तीन बातों पर। एक तो यह थी कि इतनी छोटी सी स्टेट हम बनायें क्या यह ठीक है। स्टेट देने में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं था। लेकिन छोटी सी स्टेट और स्टेट को चलाने का जो बोझा होता है वह उन पर पड़े, एक सुपरस्ट्रक्चर का, एक गवर्नर और यह और वह, काफी खर्चा होता है, मिनिस्ट्रीज सब होती हैं, यह मैं सोचता था। पैसे की तरफ मेरा ख्याल था। मेरा ख्याल ज्यादा इस तरफ था कि ज्यादा खर्चा न हो और टीमटाम न हो।

दूसरा मेरा दिमाग जो अटका वह इस लिए अटका कि एक नया नागालैण्ड हो। नागालैण्ड नाम मुझे बुरा नहीं लगता है। लेकिन बहरसूरत एक नई तरफ जाना था। अब तक जो नाम हैं हमारे प्रदेशों के, राज्यों के वे दूसरी ही तरह के हैं। लेकिन फिर भी ये दोनों बातें ऐसी नही थीं, मेरी राय में और उसूल की वजह से, कि मैं उन से झगड़ा करता। मैंने उनसे कहा कि मुनासिब हो कि आप नागालैण्ड के बजाय कोई दूसरा नाम रख दें, ट्राइबल नाम कुछ भी हो, रख दें ताकि वह नाम हम को भी पसन्द हो। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं हम यही रखेंगे। मैंने कहा कि अगर आप इसरार करते हैं तो मुझे स्वीकार है मैं बहस नही करूंगा। और भी एक बात है और उनका दूसरा करना बेमानी नहीं है। पिछले दस बरसों से उनकी सारी तहरीक इससे बंध गई थी, इस शब्द से बंध गई थी, इस नाम से बंध गई थी और अगर इसको न किया जाता तो जो दुश्मन हैं वहां, वे उससे फायदा उठाते। तो नागालैण्ड कहें या कुछ और, हमने मंजूर कर लिया। जहां तक नाम का सम्बन्ध है, वह बुरा नाम नहीं है।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वाकया तो यह है और आप इसको याद रखें कि वह एक अलग स्टेट तो नहीं है लेकिन एक अलग हिस्सा हिन्दुस्तान का कई बरस से है। यानी हम कोई रिआर्गेनाइजेशन नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम नए एरिया की कोई नई स्टेट नहीं बना रहे हैं। हम इसको किसी से अलग नहीं कर रहे हैं। असल में अलग तो वह जमाने से था। अगर जाब्ते से पूछिये तो वह अलग था और अब तीन बरस हो गए हैं उसको अलग हुए। अलग उनका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है। यह कोई रिआर्गेनाइजशन नहीं है, किसी और स्टेट के हम दो टुकड़े नहीं कर रहे हैं। खाली हमारे सामने सवाल था कि एक जो चीज अलग है उसको अधिकार हम कितने दें। इतना ही सवाल था कि स्टेटस क्या दें, अधिकार क्या दें। अधिकार देने को हम हमेशा राजी थे, शुरू से राजी थे। खाली जो हम अटके तो इसी बात को लेकर कि स्टेट उसको कहे तो स्टेट के साथ धूमधाम होती है और क्यों बांधें इसके साथ खर्चे को। सिर्फ इतना ही सवाल था। दूसरा कोई सवाल नहीं था। जो खर्चा नई स्टेट में होगा वह आखिर उससे कम ही होगा जो हम कर रहे हैं, बाद में ज्यादा नहीं होगा, चाहे इधर हो या उधर हो। तो जब वे मुझ से मिले तो मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप स्टेट कहते हैं, स्टेट आपको मुबारिक हो, मुझे कोई एत-

राज नहीं है लेकिन अगर आप समझते है कि और स्टेट्स में हमारे यहां टीमटाम है वह सब आपके यहां भी हो तो मुझे उसमें ऐतराज है, स्टेट्स के लिये नहीं है । किसी कद्र मेरा यह ख्याल है कि गलती से हम फंस गए हैं इस सब टीमटाम में मेरा मतलब गवर्नर वगैरह से है । सारा खर्च हमारे ऊपर है । फंस गए तो फंस गए, निकलना मुश्किल है ।

श्री बजराज सिंह : कोशिश तो कीजिये ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरु : तो यह सब कुछ नागालैण्ड में हो, यह तो बर्दाश्त की बात नहीं है । मैंने कहा कि जो मुनासिब खर्चे हैं और जगह बड़ी बड़ी स्टेट्स में, मिनिस्टरीज हैं और यह है और वह है, यह सब चीज आपके यहां मौजूद नही होगी । इस किस्म के खर्चे जरा सी जगह के लिये, जो कि दिल्ली के मुहल्ले के बराबर है, मुनासिब नहीं मालूम देते हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि हां हम मंजूर करते हैं कि इस किस्म के खर्चे न हों और हमारे यहां खर्चे का जो हिसाब लगाया जाए वह दूसरे ढंग से हो और नकल न की जाए और स्टेट्स की । जो मिनिस्टर्स हों या कुछ और हों, वे हमारे ढंग से हों । फिर आप जानते हैं कि यह मंजूर हुआ कि गवर्नर वहां कोई अलग न हो और हाईकोर्ट भी इसी तरह है । तो आप गौर करें और देखें कि सिर्फ एक ही बात हुई है और वह बात अहमियत रखती है, यह मैं मानता हूं । एक जो अलग एंटिटी थी, एक माने में एक अलग स्टेट थी जिसका स्टेट्स कम था, जिसकी पावर्स नहीं थी, उसको पावर्स हमने दी हैं और स्टेट्स दिया है । एंटिटी वही रही, कहीं से काटा नहीं, कहीं से लिया नहीं और न किसी को दिया और जो बात हम चाहते थे खास तौर से, यनी उन लोगों को अपनाना उसकी कोशिश की गई है । असल चीज यह है कि दस बरस से कोशिश हमारी यह रही है चाहे वहां फौज जाए या कोई जाए, कि उन लोगों को अपनाया जाए उन्हें अपनी तरफ लाया जाए और वह हिस्सा भी हिन्दुस्तान का एक मजबूत हिस्सा हो जाए, अंग हो जाए, उस कोशिश को कामयाब बनाने के लिये मैं समझता हूं कि हमने अच्छा कदम उठाया है ।

17 hrs.

अब मैं कैसे पक्के तौर से कहूं कि कितने दिन में वे झगड़ा फिसाद खत्म कर देंगे या और क्या क्या कदम उठेंगे । लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि इससे झगड़ा फिसाद ज्यादा दिन तक, बहुत दिन तक नहीं चलेगा । थोड़ा बहुत चलेगा, वह और बात है ।

बहरसूरत जो भी कुछ हुआ वह मैंने आपके सामने रख दिया है और मैंने राय दी इस कदम को उठाने की और इस चीज को आपके सामने पेश कर दिया । अक्सर होता है कि वाकयात के दबाव, से, कम्पलशन आफ इवैंट्स से कड़वे घूंट पीने पड़ते हैं और बहुत दफा पीने पड़ते हैं । लेकिन इस मामले में कड़वा घूंट यह मेरे लिए नहीं था । यह मैंने खुशी से मंजूर किया है, सही समझ कर मंजूर किया है और सही समझ कर आपके सामने पेश किया है । मैं आप से साफ साफ कह दूं कि एक बात का और ख्याल था हालांकि उससे इसका कोई सीधा ताल्लुक नहीं है । जो विचार था वह यह कि इसका असर भारत के और हिस्सों पर भी पड़ेगा जैसे कि किसी भाई ने कहा कि साहब इसका असर अकाली आन्दोलन पर पड़ेगा । तो यह ख्याल था हालांकि इसका उससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । यह एक अलग चीज है । अलग स्टेट है । होमोजीनियस स्टेट है । पूरी तरह से अलग है और उनको कुछ अधिकार देना था । किसी से अलग नहीं करना था । लेकिन सम्बन्ध हो या न हो, लोग उससे फायदा उठा सकते हैं । अब सिवा इसके और क्या किया जा सकता है कि उनके दिमाग से इस गलत फहमी को दूर किया जाए । लेकिन इसकी वजह से हम दूसरी जगह नाइन्साफी करें यह तो मुनासिब नहीं मालूम देता ।

जैसा मैंने कहा कि यह तो एक्सटरनल एफेअर्स मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है, तो इसका

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

जिक्र कांस्टीट्यूशन में नहीं होगा, वह तो एक अन्दरूनी इन्तिजाम की बत है, और यकीनन मौका आएगा—मेरी तो जाती राय है—कि होम मिनिस्ट्री इसको ले ले। लेकिन वह लोग तो हमारे सारे कांस्टीट्यूशन को समझते नहीं थे। एक चीज को जानते थे पहचानते थे और उन्होंने कहा कि दूसरी चीज शायद ठीक न हो। इसलिए उनसे बहस करके उनके दिल में शक पैदा करना मुनासिब नहीं समझा और हमने मंजूर कर लिया। और इतनी मंजूर करने की बात भी नहीं थी। इस वक्त यही हो सकता है। अगर हम ऐसा न करते तो हमको सारा सिलसिला नेफा का बदलना होता और उसको होम मिनस्ट्री में लाना होता जो कि बहुत मुश्किल होता, क्योंकि जो हमने सरविस बनायी है नेफा वगैरह के लिए वही वहां चल सकती है। वहां खास किस्म के आदमी ही जा सकते हैं। आपका मामूली इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सरविस का आदमी वहां नहीं जा सकता। नहीं जा सकता इसलिए कि कई बातें हैं। एक तो इसलिए कि जो लोग वहां जाएं उनके शरीर बड़े तगड़े होने चाहिए। जो जरा भी ढ़ीला हो वह वहां नहीं जा सकता, उसको फिजीकली फिट होना चाहिए, फिजीकली स्ट्रांग होना चाहिए। दूसरे जो लोग वहां जाते हैं उनकी सारी दुनिया से अलग रहना होता है, वहां दुनिया के कम्फर्ट, सिनेमा वगैरह नहीं हैं। वहां कोई तमाशा नहीं है। वहां जंगलों में रहना होता है, हिम्मत से रहना होता है, तमाशों से दूर रहना होता है, अक्सर अपने परिवारों से अलग रहना होता है। इसलिए लोग वहां जाने के लिए आसानी से राजी नहीं होते। इसलिए हमने वहां के लिए एक खास पोलीटिकल सरविस बनायी और उसके लिए कुछ आदमी फौज से चुने गए और कुछ दूसरी सरविसेज से लिए गए। उनको ज्यादा तनख्वाह दी जाती है। तो उनको अगर हम एक दम से मिला देते तो दिक्कत पेश आती क्योंकि दूसरे लोग वहां जाने से इन्कार करते।

डा० मा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर): आप के हिसाब से आपने इसको एक्सटरनल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री में रखना ठीक समझा?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: जैसा मैं ने कहा इस वक्त यही हो सकता है और कुछ नहीं हो सकता। चाहे वह मानते या न मानते, इस वक्त यही हो सकता है। लेकिन जब गाड़ी चलने लगे तो अच्छी बात हो कि वह और स्टेट्स की तरह होम मिनिस्ट्री में चला जाए।

मुझे कोई शक नहीं और जो खबर हमारे पास आयी है उससे भी यही पता चलता है कि जो हमने यह आरजी फैसला किया है उसका नागा लैंड में अच्छा असर हुआ है। आप याद रखें कि यह असर किन पर पैदा करना है। कुछ लोग पूछ सकते हैं कि साहब जो फिजो के साथी हैं उन पर क्या असर हुआ होगा। मैं नहीं जवाब दे सकता इसका, गालिबन कोई असर न हुआ हो या बुरा असर हुआ हो। मैं नहीं जानता कि फिजो के साथी कितने हैं। लेकिन फर्ज कर लीजिए कि वह १० फीसदी हों या १५ या २० फीसदी हों। फर्ज कर लीजिए कि यह जो लोग हमारे पास आए थे ये २० या २५ फीसदी हैं। लेकिन बीच में ६० या ७० फीसदी ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि न किसी सूरत में फिजो के साथी हैं और जो न गिरे पड़ते हैं हमसे गले मिलने को। वह बेचारे अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करना चाहते हैं शान्ति से और किसी कदर आराम से और आजादी से। तो हमारे सामने सवाल यह है कि इन ६०–७० फीसदी को कैसे खींचें अपनी तरफ। जो दुश्मन के तौर पर अलग खड़े हुए हैं उन को हिलाना मुश्किल है। लेकिन अगर हम इन ६०–७० फीसदी को अपनी तरफ खींच सकें तो ८० फीसदी आबादी को हम अपनी तरफ कर लेंगे। तो देखना यह है कि इन लोगों पर क्या असर होत है जोकि बीच के लोग हैं। जो लोग बीच के होते हैं वह ज्यादातर पोलीटिकली माइडेड नहीं होते। वह अपने घर में इज्जत से रहना चाहते हैं उन को हमें अपनाना

हैं । मेरा खयाल है कि जो कनवेंशन के लोग यहां आये थे वह किसी कदर उन की नुमायदगी करते हैं और उन के ऊपर अच्छा असर हुआ ।

किसी साहब ने कहा कि वह ईसाई है, लेकिन पूरे तौर से यह बात सही नहीं है । आबादी के लिहाज से बहुत कम ईसाई हैं । ज्यादातर को मैं नहीं जानता कि क्या कहूं । उन को हिन्दू कहना सही नहीं होगा । जो उन को हिन्दू समझते हैं वह गलत समझते हैं । बहर-सूरत, वह न ईसाई हैं और न हिन्दू हैं बल्कि एनिमिस्ट हैं । लेकिन यह बात सही है कि जो वहां ईसाई नागा हैं लीडरशिप उन की ही है । इस की वजह यह है कि वही पढ़े लिखे हैं । उन को उनकी भाषा रोमन लिपि में पढ़ाई गई है । उन को मिशनरीज ने ही रोमन लिपि में पढ़ाया है । पढ़े लिखे होने से अधिकतर वही लीडर हैं हालांकि गिनती में वह कम है ।

यह कहा गया कि वहां जाने से लोगों को रोका जाता है, लशायद अजराज सिंह जी ने यह कहा था । अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी लोगों को वहां जाने से रोका जाता था लेकिन उस की कुछ और वजुहात थीं ।

हम ने भी इस पर गौर किया और हम ने देखा कि जो लोग वहां भारत के और हिस्सों से जाते हैं वह बहुत गड़बड़ी पैदा करते हैं । कौन लोग यहां भारत के और हिस्सों से आते थे ? आम तौर से व्यापारी आते थे । और व्यापारी आ कर उन्हें बुरी तरह से एक्सप्लाइट करते थे । वह निहायत सीधे सादे आदमी हैं, उन को मारकेट इकानमी वगैरह से क्या मतलब । लोग यहां से जा कर उन को धोखा देते थे और एक्सप्लाइट करते थे और उन के टेस्ट को भी खराब करते थे । यहां से सस्ते फैबरिक्स ले जा कर उन की सुन्दर चीजों को मारकेट से निकाल देते थे । हम यह पसन्द नहीं करते, इसलिये हम ने उन को रोका । हम ने उन की काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को एनकरेज किया और यहां की चीजों के लिये भी कोआपरेटिव्स खुलवाईं ताकि वह चीजें उन को उन के मारफत मिलें और उन का एक्स्प्लायटेशन न हो ।

दूसरे बाहर के लोग वहां जा कर जमीन खरीदते हैं, यह झगड़े की बात है । वहां जमीन की ज्यादा कद्र है जैसी कि और जगह भी है । अगर कोई बाहर का आदमी वहां जा कर किसी को दस पैसे का लालच दे कर जमीन खरीदे तो झगड़े पैदा होते हैं । तो हमने उन की जमीन को प्रोटेक्ट किया । याद रखिये कि हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन के छठे शिड्यूल में एक खास क्लाज है जिस में हिली एरियाज में जमीन को बचाने का प्रावीजन है ।

एक और भी दिक्कत होती थी । हमारे जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर वहां गये और पोलीटिकल आफिसर गये, उन के नौकर चाकर भी गये और कंट्रैक्टर भी गये । उन से भी परेशानी पैदा हुई—एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स से नहीं क्योंकि उन को तो हम समझा देते थे, लेकिन जो उन के हाली मवाली उन के साथ जाते थे, वह नहीं समझते थे कि वह कैसा मुल्क है । तो झगड़े होने लगे, कभी औरतों के सिलसिले में कभी किसी और वजह से । वहां ट्राइबल बलवे हो जाते थे अगर हमारे किसी नौकर चाकर से किसी औरत का ताल्लुक हो गया । तो हम झगड़ों में फंसे । इसलिये हम ने इस को रोका ।

और एक चीज है जो हर आदमी को जो वहां जाय समझनी चाहिये । यह लोग—मैं इस वक्त नागाओं के बारे में नहीं कहता—आप इन को किसी कदर वहशी कह लीजिये—हालांकि यह पूरे तौर से ऐसे नहीं हैं, बाज बातों में हैं बाज में नहीं हैं—तगड़े लोग हैं, बेइज्जती को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते । जैसे यहां गालीगलौज को लोग बरदाश्त कर लेते हैं, वहां नहीं करते ।

श्री त्यागी : (देहरादून) : अच्छा है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरु : अगर त्यागी जी वहां जायें तो इन को बहुत फूंक फूंक कर कर कदम बढ़ाना होगा ।

वहां एक बहुत बड़ा इंसीडेंट हुआ जोकि आज तक याद किया जाता है । कोई चालीस पचास बरस हुए कि एक अंग्रेज वहां एक काफिला और कुछ फौज ले कर गया । वह उन की किसी चीज पर, उन के किसी कस्टम पर हंस दिया, उस ने उन के कस्टम का मजाक उड़ाया । उसी रोज रात को वह सारा काफिला और वह अफसर कत्ल कर दिया गया क्योंकि उन लोगों ने समझा कि इस तरह हंस कर उस ने उन की बेइज्जती की थी । तो आप देखें, यह तो वहां का टैम्पर है । ऐसे तो वहां लोग हैं, सिम्पल लोग जोकि जरा भी नाराज हो जायें तो बदला लें । इसलिये वहां पर आम तौर से भेज देना बड़ा खतरनाक है और झगड़ा बढ़ सकता है : मैं ने कोशिश की कि न वहां पर ठेकेदार जायें और न ठेकेदार के साथ काम करने वाले लोग जायें । कुछ जाना ही पड़ता है । इस तरह से रोकथाम हो । अब हमारे सामने एक नया सवाल पेश हुआ है, कुछ और वजूहात से, वहां के लोगों से नहीं, कुछ हमारी फौजें वहां सरहद के पास हैं । इसलिये मैं ने लम्बे लम्बे सरकुलर्स भेजे हैं फौज को समझाने के लिये कि कैसा उन के साथ बर्ताव किया जाय । अब उनके साथ फौजी धमकियां नहीं चलती हैं बल्कि जरूरत है उन को अपनाने की । उन को अपनाओ, उन से दोस्ती करो और न तो उन की औरतों में और न किसी और चीज में कोई दखल दो । इसलिये आप समझें कि यह आसान बातें नहीं थीं । ऐसा नहीं था कि हम दरवाजा खोल दें और हर एक यहां से उधर चला जाय और जिस से कि हमारे लिये वहां पर नई नई प्राब्लम्स उठ खड़ी हों । इसलिये आप इन सब मसलों पर गौर करें ।

आप देखेंगे कि हालांकि जो बात हम करते हैं वह एक मानी में एक नया कदम है क्योंकि हम एक छोटी सी जगह को लेकर एक नया राज्य बनाया चाहते हैं लेकिन वह कोई रिकौंस्टीट्यूशन नहीं है और वह कोई रिआर्गेनाइजेशन आफ स्टेट्स नहीं है बल्कि वह तो एक छोटे से इलाके को स्टेटस देना है और अधिकार देना है । वह बिलकुल एक होमोजैनस शकल की चीज है । अब वाकया तो यह है कि उसकी सारी बैकग्राउन्ड आपकी और हिन्दुस्तान की बैकग्राउन्ड से और संस्कृति से अलग है । अब मैं इस मौके पर इस बहस में नहीं जाता हालांकि यह बड़ी दिलचस्प बहस है कि ऐसी कौमों के लोगों से किस ढंग से बर्ताव होना चाहिए । अब बाज लोग तो उनको मौडर्नाइज किया चाहते हैं बड़ी तेजी से और बाज लोग उनको रखा चाहते हैं अजायबघर में । यह दो चीजें हैं । मेरी राय में यह दोनों चीजें गलत हैं । अजायबघर में रखना भी गलत है और मौडर्नाइज करना भी ठीक न होगा । अब मौडर्नाइज करने के मानी क्या होते हैं । उसके लिए पहले तो बनिये की दुकान वहां पर खोल और वह अपने कपड़े बेचें और उनका सारा आर्ट और कल्चर खत्म कर दिया जाय । उनको एक्स्प्लाएट किया जाय और वह एक ओपेन मार्केट हो जाय । फिर जैसे कि हमारे कुछ अफसरों की भी राय थी कि उनको ब्वाय स्काउट का काम सिखाया जाय । अब आप ही सोचिये कि ब्वाय स्काउट का काम उनको सिखलाना चाहते हैं जो कि जंगल के रहने वाले हैं और जो कि हजार गुना हम से वहां के बारे में ज्यादा जानकारी रखते हैं और उनको सिखायेंगे ब्वाय स्काउट्स कि कसे जंगल में वे रहें तो यह तो एक निकम्मी बात और बेमानी बात होगी । इसी तरह यह जो हमारे लाक्स हैं, कम्युनिटी डवैलपमेंट ब्लाक्स हैं, अब उनकी बाबत वहां वे सरकुलर्स निकलते हैं और जो कि हिनयत मौजूं हो और जगहों के लिए लेकिन जब वही सरकुलर नागा हिल्स में पहुंचता है या नेफा में पहुंचता है तो वहां के लिए वह बिलकुल नामौजूं है । उस जगह से उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है और पहले जो

वहां भेजा सो गलती हो गई लेकिन अब उसकी रोकथाम हो गई । तो यह दिक्कतें होती हैं ।

मेरा खयाल है कि वैरियर ब्लेबिन ने जो इस बारे में किताब लिखी है और उसमें जिक्र किया है और मैंने उसकी प्रस्तावना लिखी है अगर आपको दिलचस्पी हो जानने के लिए कि हमारी नीति हमारी फिलासफी क्या है उस ऐरिया में तो वह किताब यहां लाइब्रेरी में रखी हुई है उसको उठा कर पढ लें और मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उसको जरूर पढ़ें क्योंकि उस किताब में इन बातों पर काफी बहस हुई है । यह कोई आज की किताब नहीं है बल्कि वह चार, पांच वर्ष पहले की लिखी हुई है ।

जहां तक श्री जयपाल सिंह का ताल्लुक है मैं उनकी राय की बड़ी कद्र करता हूं और इस वक्त वह शिलांग में ट्राइबल एफेर्यस के हमारे औफिशिएल ऐडवाइजर हैं । मुझे खुशी है कि यह बहस हुई क्योंकि इससे कुछ ज्यादा रोशनी इस मसले पर पड़ी है । अब कांस्टीट्यूशन के एमेंड करने की बात सामने आई है ।

श्री राजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, म उन माननीय सदस्यों को और प्रधान मंत्री महोदय जिन्होंने इस विवाद में भाग लिया है, धन्यवाद देता हूं । यह सन्तोष की बात है कि उन्होंने इस गलत फेहमी को दूर किया है कि नागा लैंड का कोई अलग कांस्टीट्यूशन नहीं होगा । जो भी संविधान बनेगा इस संसद् में बनेगा । इस संसद् के बाहर नहीं बनेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि नागा नेताओं ने यहां से लौटने के बाद जो बातें कही हैं उनके कारण यह गलतफहमी पैदा हुई और अब उस का निराकरण हो जाना चाहिए । यह भी सन्तोष की बात है कि उन्होंने अनुभव किया कि हमारे राज्यों में जो किसी प्रकार की टीमटाम अधिक हो गई है उसको कम किया जाना चाहिए । वह टीमटाम केवल राज्यों में ही नहीं है बल्कि वह नई दिल्ली में भी है । इस टीमटाम में भी थोड़ी सी कमी करने की जरूरत है ।

माननीय सदस्यों ने जो भाषण किये उनसे कम से कम मेरी इस आशंका की पुष्टि हो गई कि भले ही नागा लैंड प्रधान मंत्री के कथनानुसार कोई एक नया राज्य न बनाया गया हो मगर उससे देश में छोटे छोटे राज्यों की मांग को बल मिलेगा और अगर आम आदमी यह समझे कि हमारा अलग राज्य बन जायगा तो उसकी गलती नहीं है क्योंकि इस विवाद में जिन सदस्यों ने भाषण दिये उनमें किसी ने ने तो पंजाबी सूबे की वकालत की है तो किसी ने झार खंड की वकालत की है और किसी ने हिल स्टेट की मांग की है । अब अगर संसद् सदस्य भी यह समझते हैं कि जो नागा लैंड बना है उसके आधार पर और भी राज्य बनने चाहिएं तो मैंने भी तो यही कहा था । इससे फिर आम आदमी को भड़काने में कितनी सहायता मिलेगी, इसका विचार करना चाहिए । मगर मुझे विश्वास है कि जो हो गया सो हो गया, लेकिन उसके आगे अब देश का और अधिक विघटन, पुनर्गठन के नाम पर नहीं किया जायगा और हमें आशा करनी चाहिए कि नागा प्रदेश में शांति स्थापित होगी और वहां के लोग शेष भारतवासियों की तरह भारत के नागरिक की भाँति से और भारतमाता के पुत्र के नाते एक समान संस्कृति के उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में देश के विकास में प्रगति के पथ पर आगे बढ़ेंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 19th August, 1960/Sravana 28, 1882 (Saka).

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490	Tibetan refugees	3380—83
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493	Export of manganese ore	3084—87
494	Manufacture of Agricultural Tractors	3087—91
495	European Common market	3091—94
496	Replanting of rubber	3095—96
497	Provident Fund	3096-97
498	Sino-Indian border dispute	3097-3103
499	Prices of yarn	3103—07
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531	Building Construction Corporation	3129
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534	Demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Border	3131
535	Closure of textile mills	3132
536	New China News Agency	3132-33

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909	Industrial Development of Maharashtra	3134
910	Production of Plastics	3135
911	Small-scale Handloom Industries in Maharashtra	3135
912	Import of Hand-made Paper	4136

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914	Supply of radio sets under Community Listening Scheme	3137
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916	Manufacture of bamboo boards	3138
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(1) A copy of a Statement showing the Result of the economy measures taken during the quarter ended 31st December, 1959 (and the supplementary information for the quarters ended 30th June and 30th September, 1959)

(2) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

(*i*) G.S.R. 593 dated the 28th May, 1960

(*ii*) G.S.R. 671 dated the 18th June, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Cotton Control Order, 1955

(3) A copy of each of the following papers :

(*i*) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salt Company Limited for the year 1958-1959 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956

(*ii*) Review by the Government of the working of the above Company for the year 1958-59

(*iii*) Notification No. G.S.R. 932 dated the 13th August, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Salt (Reserve Stocks) Order, 1955, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 . .

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 718 dated the 25th June, 1960 as corrected by G.S.R. 919 dated the 6th August, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952

(5) A copy of the Summary of main conclusions of the Third Meeting of the 18th Session of the Standding Labour Committee held at New Delhi in April, 1960

(6) A copy of "Results of Bye-elections held between April, 1959 and May, 1960".

COLUMNS

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 3205-06

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1960, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 2nd August, 1960.

STATEMENT *RE.* DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 1960-61 3206

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi) presented a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General), for 1960-61

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . . . 3206

Sixty-seventh Report was presented.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 3206-07

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) made a statement regarding accident in the Handidhua Coal Mine, Talcher.

BILLS INTRODUCED . . 3207-08

1. The Central Excises (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill, 1960.

2. The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

BILLS PASSED— . . . 3208—10

(1) The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha) moved for the consideration of the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1960. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(2) The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) moved for the consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1960. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed.

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MOTION *RE* REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES UNDER DISCUSSION . . 3212—83

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (ShrimatiAlva) moved a motion for consideration of Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1958-59. The discussion was not concluded.

MOTION *RE*. NAGA HILLS AND TUENSANG AREA . 3283—3346

Shri Vajpayee moved a motion for discussion on the statement made by the Prime Minister in Lok Sabha on

COLUMNS

MOTION *RE*: NAGA HILLS AND TUENSANG AREA—*contd*.

1st August, 1960 *re* the Naga Hills and Tuensang Area. Shri Vajpayee replied to the Debate and the discussion was concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1960 SRAVANA 28, 1882 (Saka)—

Further discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, further discussion on the motion *re* Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and consideration of Private Members' Resolutions

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